

Faculty of Social and Management Sciences



ALVAN IKOKU FEDERAL
UNIVERSITY OF EDUCATION,
Nigeria



ANNUAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE 2026

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Theme

*Rethinking Values and
Priorities for Sustainable
Development*

*Balancing Security, Economic Growth,
and Environmental Protection
in Nigeria*

DATE

WEDNESDAY 11TH -
FRIDAY 13TH
MARCH, 2026

Venue

TETFUND NORMAL
INTERVENTION HALL,
SHELL CAMP, OWERRI,
IMO STATE



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Faculty of Social and Management Sciences, Alvan Ikoku Federal University of Education, Owerri



PROGRAMME OF EVENTS

DAY ONE:

WEDNESDAY, 11th TO 13th MARCH, 2026

- Arrival of Participants/Guests
- Documentation Registration of Conference participants
- Courtesy Visits.

DAY TWO:

THURSDAY, 12th MARCH, 2026

- Opening Ceremony/Plenary Sessions
Professor Chukwuemeka Jaja NWANEGBO,
Director, Institute for Peace, Security and Development
Studies (IPSDS), Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka.

Chairman:

Session 1:

Opening Activities

- 9:00-9:25 - Guests are seated
- 9:35-9:38 - Introduction of Dignities
- 9:38-9:43 - Opening Prayer
- 9:43-9:45 - Presentation of Kola Nuts
- 9:45-9:50 - Declaration of the Conference open by Vice-Chancellor AIFUE Prof (Mrs.) Stella Ngozi Lemchi
- 10:00-10:20 - Speech by the Vice-Chancellor/Chief Host
- 10:20-10:50 - Goodwill Message/Speech by the Executive Governor of Imo State-Dist. Senator Hope Uzodinma.
- 10:50-11:10 - Keynote Speech by Professor B.T.O Ikeagwuoha Hon. Commissioner of Education, Imo State
- 11:10-11:40 - Lead Paper 1 by Prof. Chinedum Nwajiuba Former Vice-Chancellor, Alex Ekwueme Federal, Ndufu Alaieke. Chairman, Board of the West Africa Science Service Centre on Climate Change and Adapted Land Use (WASCAL).
- 11:40-12:05 - Reactions To Lead Paper 1. Presentation Discussants
- 12:05-12:15 - Professor Agnes Osita Njoku & Professor Okechi Dominic Azuwuike. 12:15-12:25 Interlude/Light

Music/Light Refreshment

Session II

Continuation of Opening Activities.

- 12:35-1:05 - Lead Paper II Presentation by Prof. Uche .C. Nwogwugwu, Director, Institute of Social Policy (UNICEF partners) Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka
- 1:05-1:30 - Reaction To Lead Paper II, Presentation Discussants
- 1:30-1:40 - Professor Basil C Uchegbu &



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- | | | |
|--------------------|---|--|
| 1:40-50 | - | Professor Alafuro Epelle |
| 1:50-2:00 | - | Interlude/Light Music |
| 2:00-2:20 | - | Award Presentations |
| 2:20-2:40 | - | Remarks by the Guest of Honour Prof. Emeka E. Oguzie
(DVC Research & Development FUTO, Owerri) |
| 2:40-2:55 | - | Remarks by other Guests. |
| 2:55-3:00 | - | Vote of Thanks by the LOC Chairman |
| 3:00-3:50 | - | Lunch Break |
| 3:20-4:00 | - | Virtual/Zoom Paper Presentation |
| Session III | | Plenary Session |
| 4:00-5:30 | - | Panels 1-6 paper presentations |
| 5:30-6:00 | - | End of Day Two |
| DAY THREE: | | FRIDAY 13TH MARCH 2026 |
| 9:00-11:00 | - | Continuation of Plenary Session - Panels 7 End
Presentation |
| 11:00-11:10 | - | Presentation/adoption of Conference Communique
Prof. Alafuro Epelle & DR. CHARLES CHIBUZOR NNAJIETO |
| 11:10-12:10 | - | Collection of Conference Certificates and departure |
| 12:10 | - | Conference End |



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Faculty Conference Management Board

PROF. NGOZI CASMIR EBOMUCHE (Dean)
DR. CORNEL CHINEDU U. UDUMAGA (Associate Dean)
PROF. BASIL C. UCHEGBU

Research, Development & Innovation Committee

DR. AMBROSE OLUCHUKWU ABANEME (Chairman)
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DR. IHUGBA ALOZIE OKEZIE “
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DR. FELIX AMADI “
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**FACULTY OF SOCIAL AND MANAGEMENT
SCIENCE**

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**Theme
Rethinking Values
and Priorities for
Sustainable
Development**



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Balancing Security Economic

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS



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SCHEDULE OF PAPER PRESENTATION, 11TH TO 13TH OF MARCH, 2026

PANEL I

Sub-Theme: Security Architecture, Governance and Institutional Responses

Panel Chairman: PROF. NGOZI CASMIR EBOMUCHE

Rappouteur: DR. EMMANUEL CHUKWUEMEKA MBANUSI

S/N	Paper Title	Authors
1	Knowledge Production Failures and Counter-IED Governance in Nigeria.	Felilx Chidozie; Mark Peter Jatau
2	The Proliferation of Banditry and Food Insecurity In Nigeria: A Contemporary Socio-Economic Challenges .	Nwachukwu Sunny Nnabuihe; Ukpomwan Osayande Omogie; Ikejiaku Onyinyechi Favour
3	Digital Identity Systems and Security Administration in Nigeria: The Role of BVN and NIN in Combating Banditry and Kidnapping	Njoku Uchenna Gertrude; Ovuoh Chukwuemeka Ronald
4	The Politics of Security Infrastructure: Benefits and Drawbacks of Armed Security Road Blocks in Southeast Nigeria	Udumaga Cornel Chinedu; Izim Declan Okechukwu; Semudara Onyinyechi Chigazu; Ebong Grace Uwem
5	Conflict Prevention and Peace Building in Nigeria Oil Producing Region	Mbanusi Emmanuel Chukwuemeka; Ebiziem Jude Ebiziem
6	Civil-Military Power Tussle and Show for Superiority: An Assessment of Recklessness in Nigerian Public Administration	Stanley Okechukwu Orisakwe; Godfavour Olayemi Babatunde
7	Assessing the Role of Public Governance in Mitigating Electoral Fraud in Nigeria: A Comparative Analysis of INEC (2015 –2023)	Ebiziem Jude Ebiziem; Abia Confidence Brown
8	Violence and Security Challenges in Nigeria Fourth Republic: Contemporary Analysis	Edokpa Fadal Mary; Cletus E. Onakalu; Azenabor Isaac Imouhera

PANEL 2

THEME: Security, Economic Development & Sustainability

Panel Chairman; PROF BASIL CHIBUEZE UCHEGBU

Rapporteur: DR CHUKWULETA CHINENYENWA OBIAKU

S/N	Paper Title	Authors
1	Assessing the Long-run Relationship between Military Spending and Economic Growth in Nigeria: Autoregressive Distributed Lag Approach	Akunya Lasbery I.; Nwosu Chinedu A.; Nwaogwugwu Chika S.; Kalu Sunday Agwu
2	Security as a Catalyst for Economic Growth: Leveraging Peaceful Development for Nigeria's Future	Udumaga Cornel Chinedu; Izim Declan Okechukwu; Semudara Onyinyechi Chigazu; Ebong Grace Uwem
3	The Economic Cost of Insecurity on Nigeria's Sustainable Development Pathways: An Econometric Analysis of Growth, Investment and Fiscal Impacts	Okoro Daniel Chigozie; Oyelade Olayinka Olufunke; Chukwuleta Chinenyenwa Obiaku
4	Security Expenditure, Economic Growth, and Environmental Sustainability in Nigeria: A Panel Data Analysis (2000–2024)	Chima Ambrose Nduuisi; Anyanwu Hyginus Chukwuemeka; Okike Celestine Obioma; Nwachukwu Gladys Ifeoma
5	Debt Financing: A Panacea for Security and Economic Growth Protection in Nigeria (2020–2025)	Uchebgu Basil Chibueze; Onyekpere Ulumma Rita; Kalu Edith Okpo; Agbiogwu Andrew Anaele
6	A Dynamic Mathematical Systems Model for Balancing Security, Economic Growth, and Environmental Sustainability in Nigeria	Chukwuemeka Augustine Njemanze; Ngozi Casmir Ebomuche, Praise Obinna



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Faculty of Social and Management Sciences, Alvan Ikoku Federal University of Education, Owerri

		Ndukwe
7	Rethinking the Nigerian Security Crisis: Implications for National Food Security	Nwachukwu Nnamdi Innocent; Akor Sunday Ekere; Ogbodo Benedicta Chiege
8	Balancing Nigeria's Security, Economic and Environmental Priorities: Taking Action	Okon Effion Udoh; Chike Stephen Nwoko; Michael Osunomel
9	Armed Insurgencies and the Challenges of Tertiary Education Development : Evidence from Federal University of Agriculture and Entrepreneurship, Bama Borno State.	Mustapha Mallam Kime

Panel 3
THEME 3: Conflict Dynamics, Social Stability & Human Security
Panel Chairman: Dr. ANTHONY, E NKWOCHA
Rapporteur: DR. REMIGIUS CHINEDU ACHUBIE

S/N	Paper Title	Author(s)
1	The Impingement of Religious Conflict on Nigeria's National Development: Social Studies as a Panacea	Bethel Chidiebere Uzoagba; Ojiugo Chijinwa Akakuru
2	Irregular Migration as a Vector for Security Risk in Nigeria: Mechanisms, Manifestations and Policy Implications	Achubie Chinedu Remigius; Anthony E. Nkwocha; Egbe Emmanuel Onyekachi
3	Political Pluralism and Sustainable Resolution of Conflicts in Africa: Strategic Options for Driving Regional Growth	Opurum Innocent Okwu; Njoku Uchenna Gertrude
4	Gendered Experiences of Conflict -Related Trauma and Differential Resilience Trajectories among Adolescent Boys and Girls in Northwest Nigeria	Abdullahi Abdulwahab Yakubu; Zeenat Abdulsalam; Summayyah Muhammad Bashar; Audu Ishaq Aveka; Bashir Adam Yakasai
5	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) Systems for Youth in Conflict Areas: Gaps, Equity, and Policy Implications from Northwest Nigeria	Abdullahi Abdulwahab Yakubu; Zeenat Abdulsalam; Summayyah Muhammad Bashar; Audu Ishaq Aveka; Bashir Adam Yakasai
6	Educational Attainment and Secessionist Perceptions in Southeast Nigeria: Sociological Implications for Security, Economic Stability, and Sustainable Development	Perpetua Ezeji; Ozioma James-Gilbert
7	Power-Politics and the Influence of Godfatherism in Nigeria: A Struggle for Liberation in Rivers State (2024–2026)	Stanley Okechukwu Orisakwe; Ezendah Okparanta
8	Ethnic Identity Politics And The Challenges Of Nation Building: The Nigerian Experience	Emenonye, Henry Nkem; Akonye Ebere Joseph; Franca John

Panel 4
THEME 4: ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY & CLIMATE
Panel Chairman: DR. LASBREY, I AKUNYA
Rapporteur: DR. EBIZIEM JUDE EBIZIEM

S/N	Paper Title	Author(s)
	Navigating the Climate Crisis and Its Impacts on Agricultural Development in Nigeria (2019–2023): Public Policy Implications	Vivian U. Ejiogu; Emmanuel B. Walter; Ambrose O. Abaneme; Samuel C. Igwe
	Spatio-Temporal Analysis of Forest Cover Dynamics (1987–2024) and its Implications for Conservation in Ovia South-West, Edo State, Nigeria	David E. Eighemhenrio; Akan A. Tom
	Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development in Nigeria: Policy Challenges and Strategic Pathways	Ifeyinwa Okereke; Chidi Nwokedi I
	Valorization of Palm Oil Fruit Sludge for Soil Quality and Plant Growth in Nigeria	Asiegbu, Victoria Onyebuchi; Ezekwe, Ifeanyichukwu Clinton
	Climate Change Adaptation and Green Infrastructure as Instruments for Disaster Risk Management and Economic Stability in Nigeria	Brown, Noble Chianigam; Jaja Bertha Ibinye



ANNUAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE 2026



Faculty of Social and Management Sciences, Alvan Ikoku Federal University of Education, Owerri

	Environmental Governance as a Catalyst for Disaster Risk Reduction: Repositioning Institutional Priorities for Sustainable Development in Nigeria	Brown, Noble Chianigam; Victor- Wokem, Chinyere Gift
	Sustainable Mining Governance, Pollution Risk Control, and Disaster Preparedness: Implications for Economic Development and Conflict Prevention in Nigeria	Brown, Noble Chianigam; Nyeduko, Victoria Nneoma
	Prevalence of Indiscriminate Solid Waste Dumping and Circular Economy Knowledge as Determinants of Environmental Sustainability in Akure Metropolis, Ondo State, Nigeria	Oyelade, Olufunke Olayinka; Shaibu, M.T
	A Century Assessment of Maximum Surface Temperature: Implications on Human Comfort and Ecosystem Service in Imo State	Ikpong Sunday Umo; Kyrian I. Keke; Angela Iweka Enwereuzor

Panel 5
THEME 5: Governance, Public Policy & Institutional Development
Panel Chairman: PROF. ALAFURO EPELLE
Rapporteur: DR. TOOCHUKWU ACHO AGIRIGA

S/N	Paper Title	Author(s)
1	Military Spending, Government Education Expenditure and School Enrollment in Nigeria: Engel-Granger Two Step Cointegration Approach	Uwaleke Nkem Lilian; Obiukwu, Nwanyioma Jessica, Duruchukwu Festus; Ihemeje Esther O.
2	Corruption and Economic Growth in Nigeria	Ikechukwu Precious Chizoma; Nwogwugwu Chika S.; Nmonwu Lucky Paul; Uwaleke Nkem Lilian
3	Government and Socio-Economic Development in Nigeria: The Nigerian Government/Governance Public Policy Perspective	Okereke Chukwuemeka
4	Assessing The Impact Of Social Protection Policies On Poverty Reduction And Income Inequality For Sustainable Development In Nigeria	Chiadika, Charity Enifome; Emmanuel Oku
5	Fiscal Federalism and Subnational Development in Nigeria (1999–2025)	—
6	Repositioning Nigerian Deposit Money Banks through Transparency and Accountability Mechanism for Economic Growth	Okoroafor Stella Ngozi; Okoro Theresa Chidinma; Nwachukwu Ifeoma Gladys
7.	Combating Corruption in River State Public Service :An Assessment the Bank Verification Number Policy (BVN), 2014 – 2025).	Alali Rapheal George & Alafuro Epelle

Panel 6
THEME 6: Human Capital, Social Development & Poverty Reduction
Panel Chairman: DR. CORNEL CHINEDU UDUMAGA
Rapporteur: DR ADENIKE AJIBIKE ADEGBOYEGA

S/N	Paper Title	Author(s)
1	Unemployment and Socio-Economic Development of Nigeria: An Analytical Approach	Jude Onyekachi Onwuanibe; Awu Chima Orji; Vivian UdokaEjiogu, Orié Ibeawuchi I.
2	Human Resource Development and Sustainable Workplace in the Organized Private Sector: A Study of Tonimas Nigeria Limited, Aba (2020–2025)	Ejim, Onyebuchi Ogbonnaya; Umeh, Chijioke Sunday; Felix Ugochukwu Amadi
3	Poverty, Poverty Alleviation Programmes and Sustainable Development in Imo State, Nigeria	Felix Ugochukwu Amadi; Ejim, Onyebuchi Ogbonnaya
4	Influence of Liquidity Management on Financial Performance of Deposit Money Banks: Case of Guarantee Trust Bank Ltd.(Between 2003 – 2024).	Alaka, Adedayo Taoridi& Abdulazeez Olawale Kabir.
5	Perceived Influence of Educational Reforms on Economic Well-being in Owerri, Imo State	Ileke Sabina Chinazom



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Faculty of Social and Management Sciences, Alvan Ikoku Federal University of Education, Owerri

6	Motivation and Organisational Productivity in Imo State Civil Service of Nigeria (2016–2026)	Akonye, Joseph Eberechukwu; Kema Kenneth Chukwuma
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Panel 7 THEME: Sustainable Growth, Industrial Development & Corporate Strategy Panel Chairman: Dr. BRIDGET OBI Rapporteur: DR BETHEL UZOAGBA		
S/N	Paper Title	Author(s)
1	Assessing The Condition Of Rural Roads Linking Periodic Markets In Akko Local Government Area, Gombe State, Nigeria	Barde, S. A.; James, I.
2	Digital Transformation and Climate-Conscious Economic Policy in West African Developing Economies: Administrative Capacity and National Resilience	Sandralyn Ifeoma Obiukwu; Ekeh Immaculata Chinenye; Osunkwo Tochukwu Chinwendu; Igwemeziri Emmanuel Uchechukwu
3	Innovation and Entrepreneurship for Economic Development	C.A. Aguwamba; C.T. Ubochi-Nwankwo; R.A. Nwandu
4	Grid Instability and the ‘Generator-Economy’: An Empirical Analysis of Fossil Fuel Dependency in the Nigerian Industry	Ojima Davis, Okonkwo N. Osmond, Ukwunna Joseph, Sandralyn Ifeoma Obiukwu.; Okoroigwe Faithful C.; Emeh Kenneth O.
	Accounting for the Future: Leveraging Integrated Reporting to Balance	
5	Economic Resilience, National Security and Environmental Integrity in Nigeria’s Oil and Gas Sector	Obi B.C & Okoro T.C
6	Green Economic Growth and Resource Diversification in Nigeria	Sharon-El OkechukwuIhebom
7	Community Engagement Cost Disclosure and Financial Performance of Oil and Gas Companies in Nigeria	Ajaero, Obioma Obiageli; Nwachukwu, Ifeoma Gladys; Okike, Celestine Obioma
8	Effect of Compliance Cost Disclosure on Financial Performance in Nigeria’s Oil and Gas Industry	Nwachukwu Ifeoma Gladys; Okoroafor Stella Ngozi; Anyanwu Hyginus C.
9	Prioritizing Corporate Liquidity Strategies for Improved Firm Performance: A Strategy for Economic Growth in Nigeria	Ogwo P.U.; Okoro T.C.; Nwosu M.C
10	Addressing Dependent Development Challenges in the Global South through Regional Bond Diplomacy.	Oporum Innocent Okwu, Ibekwe Emmanuel Ogueri & Ejiogu Cynthia
11	Impact of Urbanization on Natural Drainage Systems in Suleja Local Government Area Niger State, Nigeria	Ibrahim, Mohammed, Musa and Dr. Isaiah .M. Sule

Panel 8 THEME: Education Policy, Governance & Institutional Panel Chairman: DR. OKEZIE, A.IHUGBA Rapporteur: DR. CHIMYERE LAWRENCIA CHARLES-AKALONU		
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S/N	Paper Title	Author(s)
1	Protecting the Right to Education in Nigeria: Legal Frameworks and the Role of Guidance and Counseling	Ifegwu Livingrich; Prince Ezeikpe
2	Does Public Education Expenditure Improve Education Outcomes in Nigeria: An Empirical Investigation	Okezie A. Ihugba; Pamela A. Ndukwe-Ani; Augusta Oluchi Francis
3	Effective Administration of Higher Education for Improvement of Ranking of Universities in Nigeria	Ikechukwu A. Odum
4	Assessing the Effect of Health Infrastructure, Personnel, and Service Provision on Utilisation of Primary Health Care Facilities in Isiala-Mbano LGA, Imo State	Chinyere Lawrencia Charles-Akalonu; Cynthia Ihuoma Ejiogu; Asiegbu Victoria Onyebuchi



ANNUAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE 2026



Faculty of Social and Management Sciences, Alvan Ikoku Federal University of Education, Owerri

5	Integration of Social Work into Social Education and Management Sciences: Essential Ingredients Toward Achieving Human Relationships and Sustainable Development	Ohaeri, Chigbuo Lawrence; Awu Chima Orji
6	ICT-Enabled Parent–Institution Collaboration: A Structural Equation Modelling Approach to Address Students’ Class Attendance Apathy in Nigerian Tertiary Institutions	Esiagu, Lilian N.; Esiagu, Ugochukwu; Maduka, Anthony C.; Iwu, Maureen O
7	Sociological Theories as Frameworks for Sustainable Educational Development in Nigeria: Implications for Policy, Practice, and Social Transformation	Ugochukwu Nkume
8	Rethinking Economics Education for Sustainable Development in Imo State, Nigeria: Evaluating Tutors’ ICT Quality Competence Instructional Provision	Amanze O. Chimezie, Obasi H. Onyinyechi, Eucharia C. Okonkwo.
9	Balancing Nigeria’s Security, Economic and Environmental Priorities: Taking Action	Okon Effion Udoh; Chike Stephen Nwoko; Michael Osunomoh

Panel 9
THEME: Values, Civic Education, ICT & Human Capital Development
Panel Chairman: DR. NIXON CHIDOZIE UDEJI
Rapporteur: DR. OKIKE CELESTINE

S/N	Paper Title	Author(s)
1	Political Education and Development of National Consciousness Among Secondary School Students in Nigeria	Uzoukwu, Chimaraoke Goodluck; Onah, Chinaedu Celestine; Ebirim, Philip Ugonna
2	Political Education and Development of National Consciousness Among Secondary School Students in Nigeria	Uzoukwu, Chimaraoke Goodluck; Onah, Chinaedu Celestine; Ebirim, Philip Ugonna
3	Value Reorientation and Good Governance: Evaluating Nigerian Social Studies and Civic Education Curriculum in Advancing Peace, Social Justice, Security and Sustainable Development	Opara Nnamdi Solomon
4	The Need for the Reassessment of the Relevance of Ethics, Values and Moral Education in Nigerian Schools and its Implications for Social Studies and Civic Education Curriculum	Alfred Obianasor; Ekeamadi Okechukwu Anthony
5	Climate Change Education and National Security Awareness: Implications for Social Studies and Civic Education Curriculum Reform in Nigeria	Chima-Orji Charity; AwuChima Orji
6	The Role of Career Counselling in Promoting Sustainable Development and Youth Employment in Nigeria	Adenike Ajibike Adegboyega
7	Effect of ICT-Driven Instruction on Social Studies Students’ Academic Performance Among Junior Secondary Schools in Imo State, Nigeria	Anyanwu, Happiness Chidumam
8	Spatio-Social Interactions and Students’ Responsiveness to Ethnic Diversity in Alvan Ikoku University of Education, Owerri, Nigeria	Ikpong Sunday Umo; Idorenyin Ephraim Ebebe
9	Digital Textile Innovation and Sustainable Art Education Reform in Southeast Nigeria: Governance, Security, and Development Implications	Grace Chizoma Onyebuchi-Igbokwe; Chinyere Edwina Ndebilie; Bertha Oluchi Uzowuihe; Rita Chimechefulam Ohanele

Panel 10
THEME: Governance, Democracy & Public Policy
Panel Chairman: DR. CHARLES CHIBUZOR NNAJIETO
Rapporteur: DR. IFEGWU-LIVINGRICH EZEIKPE

S/N	Paper Title	Author(s)
1	Extractivism and Community Development in Nigeria: A Reflection	Enoch Ndem Okon



ANNUAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE 2026



Faculty of Social and Management Sciences, Alvan Ikoku Federal University of Education, Owerri

2	Globalisation, Citizenship and Development in Nigeria	Maduabuchi Ogidi
3	Presidential Emergency Powers: Assessing the Democratic Implication of Suspension of Elected State Governments in Nigeria	Ifegwu Livingrich; Prince Ezeikpe
4	Rethinking Values and Priorities for Sustainable Development in Nigeria: Balancing Security, Economic Growth, and Environmental Protection	Bahago Shem Andrew; Madaki Albat
5	Adaptive Governance and Socio-Economic Resilience in Southeast Nigeria: Empirical Insights from Institutional and Development Practices	Awu Chima Orji; Alexius-Ugwulebo Getrude Chinyere; Ogbuch iNgozi Caroline
6	Quantitative Analysis of Relationship Among Social Indices and Governance–Corruption in Selected States of South East Nigeria	Charles Chibuzor Nnajieta; Jessica Onyedikachi Mbara; Augustina Onyedikachi Nnajieta
7	Government and Socio-Economic Development in Nigeria: The Nigerian Government/Governance Public Policy Perspective	Okereke Chukwumeka
8	The Need for Rethinking Values and Priorities for Sustainable Development: Balancing Security, Economic Growth, and Environmental Protection in Nigeria	Anyika Josephine Chikodi; Happiness Ozioma Ugbo
9	Knowledge Production Failures and Counter-IED Governance in Nigeria	Felix Chidozie; Mark Peter Jatau
10	Differentiated Methods and Students' Achievements in English Language Essay Writing Within Secondary Schools in Owerri Educational Zone 1, Nigeria.	Mbosowo James Bassey & Grace Amarachi Mbosowo

PANEL 11

THEME: Public Administration, Institutional Management And Service Delivery

PANEL CHAIRMAN: DR. JOSEPH EBERECHUKWU AKONYE

RAPPORTEUR: DR. CHIMEZIE AMANZE

S/No	Paper Title	Author(s)
1	Leadership and Management in Public Enterprises in Nigeria: A Case of Anambra/Imo River Basin Development Authority (2016–2025)	Kema Kenneth Chukwuma
2	Navigating Administrative Strategies, Transformation and Public Values for Sustainable Development	Echebiri Rowland Anosike; Onyekwere Benneth Chinegbomkpa; Onyenagubo Emmanuel Uwalaka
3	Digital Governance and Public Service Delivery in Nigeria (2010–2025)	Ejieji–Ezeibe Peace Ijeoma; Anyanwu Michael Ikenna; Okoroukwu Ijeoma Ihejielema
4	Management Information Systems (MIS) in Nigerian Higher Education: Historical Foundations, Contemporary Issues and Prospects	Augustine Ndudi Egere; Franca John
5	Bureaucratic Principles and the Search for Efficient Public Service in Nigeria	Akonye Joseph Eberechukwu

PANEL 12

THEME: Integrated Core Theme (Cross-Cutting: Security, Economy & Environmental Balance PANEL

RAPPORTEUR: DR. MADAKIALBAT

S/NO	Paper Title	Author(s)
1.	Rethinking Values and Priorities for Sustainable Development in Nigeria: Balancing Security, Economic Growth, and Environmental Protection	Bahago Shem Andrew; Madaki Albat
2.	Balancing Nigeria's Security, Economic and Environmental Priorities: Taking Action	Okon Effion Udoh; Chike Stephen Nwoko; Michael Osunomoh



ANNUAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE 2026



Faculty of Social and Management Sciences, Alvan Ikoku Federal University of Education, Owerri

3.	Security Expenditure, Economic Growth, and Environmental Sustainability in Nigeria: A Panel Data Analysis (2000 –2024)	Chima Ambrose Ndunuisi; Anyanwu Hyginus Chukwuemeka; Okike Celestine Obioma; Nwachukwu Gladys Ifeoma
4.	The Need for Rethinking Values and Priorities for Sustainable Development: Balancing Security, Economic Growth, and Environmental Protection in Nigeria	Anyika Josephine Chikodi; Happiness Ozioma Ugbo
5.	A Dynamic Mathematical Systems Model for Balancing Security, Economic Growth, and Environmental Sustainability in Nigeria.	Chukwuemeka Augustine Njemanze; Ngozi Casmir Ebomuche
6	Clay Consumption and Maternal Health Risk: A Toxicological Assessment from Nigeria Institutions(2015-2025	Okafor Chidinma, Amadi J. Nlem Polycarp
7	Digital transformation and Service Delivery: A Study of Nigerian Tertiary	Anyanwu, Michael Ikenna, Godfavour Olayemi Babatunde

PANEL 13 STUDENTS

PANEL

PANEL CHAIRMAN: DR. IZIM OKECHUKWU

RAPPORTEUR: DR. MADAKI ALBAT

S/NO	Paper Title	Author(s)
1.	Knowledge Production Failures and Counter-IED Governance in Nigeria	Felix Chidozie & Mark Jatau Peter
2.	Assessment of Flood Impact on Rice Production in Doko and its Environs, Niger State, Nigeria	Salawu Simon Aliyu; Mohammed Ahmed Emigilati; Manasseh Musa (FUTMINA).
3.	Human Capital Development and Socioeconomic Development in Awka	Obilor, Ngozi Mary; Awogu, Charles Olisa (UNIZIK)
4.	Spatial Analysis of Urban Green Space Distribution and its Impacts on Livelihood in Abuja, Nigeria	Shehu, Atta, Mariam and M. Mohammed
5.	A Review of Climate Change and Some of its Controversies: Connecting the Dots.	Agiriga, Toochukwu Acho
6.	The influence of Child abuse on the Primary School Pupil academic achievement in Yakurr Local Government Area Cross river state Nigeria	Anthony-Mary Chukwudozie Amali, Iwara, Udumo Ikpi
7.	Navigating Urban Growth And Security Challenges: Pathways To Sustainable Economic Developments In Nigeria	Ikeme Doris Nwodaku; Ikeme Udodiri Prince
8.	Consolidation of Power and Democratic Sustainability Under Tinubu’s Presidency In Nigeria	Okey Oparaku & StanleyNwaneri



ANNUAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE 2026



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FACULTY OF SOCIAL AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCE ANNUAL CONFERENCE 2026 BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

CP.001

Does Public Education Expenditure Improve Education Outcomes in Nigeria: An Empirical Investigation

By

¹Okezie A. Ihugba, ²Pamela A. Ndukwe-Ani, and ³Augusta Oluchi Francis

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Abstract

In Nigeria, public education is still the most important policy instrument for improving human capital and sustainable development. Despite sustained increases in government spending on the education sector over the past decades, educational outcomes have remained low, casting doubt on their effectiveness. The study empirically examines the impact of government recurrent expenditure on education, utilised as a proxy for total education spending, on educational outcomes, emphasising secondary school enrollment rates as a measure of education outcome. The study employs the Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) bounds testing approach, using annual time-series data spanning 1981-2024 to estimate both short-run and long-run relationships between recurrent education expenditure (as a percentage of GDP) and educational outcomes. In the model, the control variables include GDP per capita, inflation rate, and population growth, and to ensure robustness and reliability of the results, unit root and cointegration tests are applied. The findings are expected to show evidence for whether increased public investment in education turns into a measurable increase in access and participation. By situating education within the wider discourse of sustainable development, the study highlights the role of effective public policy in improving human capital formation, fostering inclusive economic growth, and encouraging social stability. The paper contributes to the ongoing debate on fiscal priorities in Nigeria by offering empirical insights into the efficiency and developmental impact of education spending. It concludes with policy recommendations aimed at improving resource allocation, strengthening institutional accountability, and aligning education financing with national development objectives.

Keywords: Public Education Expenditure, Recurrent Education Spending, Education Outcomes, Secondary School Enrollment, Human Capital Development



Eco-Visual Intelligence Systems: Community-Based Art, Environmental Security, and Sustainable Development Governance in the Niger Delta, Nigeria

Abstract

Chronic oil-induced environmental degradation and recurrent resource conflicts weakened environmental governance and human security in the Niger Delta, Nigeria. Despite the availability of satellite-based ecological monitoring, limited public interpretation of environmental data constrained participatory sustainability efforts. This study assessed the governance and security effects of structured community-based eco-visual art interventions implemented across 36 oil-impacted communities between 2018 and 2025. Using a convergent mixed-methods design, the analysis integrated remote-sensing degradation indices, participatory mural mapping, and a balanced panel dataset on environmental compliance and conflict incidence. A fixed-effects panel regression model controlling for population density, oil-production intensity, and prior conflict trends indicated that intervention communities experienced a 31% increase in environmental compliance behaviors ($\beta = .38, p < .01$) and a 19% reduction in reported resource-conflict incidents ($\beta = -.27, p < .05$) relative to matched controls. ANOVA results confirmed statistically significant between-group differences ($F = 6.84, p < .01$). Spatial overlay analysis further showed improvements in waste-disposal patterns and localized oil spill reporting. Qualitative evidence from focus groups and policy stakeholders revealed that eco-visual storytelling improved comprehension of climate vulnerability metrics and pollution data by translating technical indicators into culturally embedded imagery. The findings demonstrated that eco-visual intelligence systems strengthened science-policy-community linkages and contributed to measurable environmental security and sustainable development governance outcomes in ecologically fragile regions.

Keywords: Environmental Governance; Environmental Security; Niger Delta; Sustainable Development; Visual Arts

CP.003

Debt Financing: A Panacea for Security and Economic Growth Protection in Nigeria (2020-2025)

BY

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Abstract

The study evaluated debt financing as a panacea for security and economic growth protection in Nigeria (2020-2024). Secondary data were used as sources of debt financing and their effect on Nigeria's security and economic growth. The variables are Treasury Bills, Treasury Bonds, Development Stock, and Non-Banking System's Credit to Public Sector. The research adopted ex-post-facto research-design, and. Unit Root Test was used to test the stationarity of data employed. It was discovered that Treasury Bills, Treasury Bonds, Development Stock, have positive effect on Nigeria's economic growth, while Non-Banking System's Credit to Public Sector does not have positive effect. The implication of the result is that use, of Non-Banking System's Credit to Public Sector as debt financing



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has negative effect on Nigeria's economic growth and protection. On the bases of these findings, the study recommends among others that government should only seek for internal borrowing when high priority projects are considered and ensure that proceeds from such borrowed funds should be able to service and pay back the loans.

Keywords: *debt, financing, economic, growth, protection.*

CP.004

CONFLICT PREVENTION AND PEACE BUILDING IN NIGERIA OIL PRODUCING REGION

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Abstract

Conflict Prevention and Peace Building in Nigeria Oil Producing Region is a pressing concern given the pervasive violence, instability and humanitarian crisis that have characterized the area or the region for decades. This study examines the dynamics of Conflicts and Peace Building efforts in Nigeria's oil producing region with a focus on the Niger Delta. The objective of the study is to identify the underlying causes of Conflict, assess the effectiveness of Peace Building initiatives and strategies for sustainable peace and development. The study reviewed extant literature and anchored on the human security theory for it's theoretical framework preposition. Equally, the theory of relative deprivation was also utilized. Methodologically, the study relies on qualitative research design, and anchored on secondary sources of data for its investigation. Also, content analysis is employed in analyzing the data which is focused on themes such as Conflict Drives, Peace Building initiatives and development outcomes. However, findings indicate that the Oil Producing Region is plagued by multiple conflict including Oil related violence, Communal clashes and Militant insurgency. The study also observed that peace building efforts has been hampered by inadequate consultation with local communities, corruption and lack of transparency in the revenue allocation. The study therefore recommends a paradigm shift towards a more participatory and inclusive approach to Peace Building, Community engagement, Transparency, Accountability, Investment in Human Development, Infrastructure and Environmental Sustainability among others.

Keywords: *Conflict Invention, Peace Building, Oil Producing Region, Niger Delta, Human Security.*



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CP.005

Balancing Nigeria's Security, Economic, and Environmental Priorities: Taking Action

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Abstract

Nigeria faces a complex governance dilemma in balancing national security imperatives, economic growth ambitions, and environmental sustainability. Persistent insecurity - including insurgency, kidnapping for ransom and banditry in the North-East, armed robbery and oil-related militancy in the Niger Delta, farmer-herder conflicts in the Middle Belt, and agitation for independence status and unknown gun men palaver in the South East - continues to strain state capacity and divert public resources. Simultaneously, Nigeria's heavy dependence on oil exports constrains economic diversification and exacerbates environmental degradation, particularly in ecologically fragile regions. Climate change further intensifies vulnerabilities through desertification, flooding, food insecurity, and displacement of the population. This paper argues that sustainable development in Nigeria requires a strategic recalibration of national priorities that integrates security, economic, and environmental policies rather than treating them as competing domains. Drawing on the human security and sustainable development frameworks, the paper adopts a qualitative policy-analytical approach to examine the structural interconnections among insecurity, economic fragility, and environmental decline. It contends that environmental mismanagement fuels economic instability and violent conflict, while poor economic planning undermines environmental protection and social stability. The study proposes actionable reforms, including security sector restructuring, green economic diversification, climate-responsive governance, and institutional coordination mechanisms. Ultimately, achieving sustainable development in Nigeria demands moving from reactive crisis management to proactive, integrated policy action anchored in long-term national resilience. The paper concludes that balancing these priorities is not merely a developmental choice but a strategic necessity for Nigeria's stability and global relevance in the twenty-first century.



CP.006

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE AS INSTRUMENTS FOR DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT AND ECONOMIC STABILITY IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

This study examined climate change adaptation and green infrastructure as strategic instruments for disaster risk management and economic stability in Nigeria. Against the backdrop of intensifying climate variability, recurrent flooding, heat stress, coastal erosion, and agricultural disruption, the research investigated how adaptation investments and ecosystem-based infrastructure influenced disaster outcomes and macroeconomic performance. A mixed-methods design was adopted. Quantitative data covering the period 2005–2023 were analysed using multiple regression models, while qualitative evidence was derived from semi-structured interviews with climate policy officials, environmental planners, and disaster management experts. The findings revealed a statistically significant negative relationship between climate adaptation investment and disaster frequency ($\beta = -0.58$, $p < 0.01$), indicating that increased funding for resilience measures reduced climate-induced disasters. Green infrastructure development demonstrated a significant inverse relationship with economic loss ($\beta = -0.52$, $p < 0.05$) and a positive association with employment growth in green sectors ($\beta = 0.49$, $p < 0.05$). Cost–benefit analysis showed that every ₦1 invested in green infrastructure yielded approximately ₦3.8 in avoided disaster losses and productivity gains. Qualitative results further indicated that integrating ecosystem-based adaptation into national economic planning strengthened fiscal stability and reduced recovery expenditures. The study concluded that climate adaptation and green infrastructure functioned not merely as environmental interventions but as economic stabilisation mechanisms essential for sustainable development and disaster resilience in Nigeria.

Keywords: Climate Change Adaptation; Green Infrastructure; Disaster Risk Management; Economic Stability; Sustainable Development.

CP.007

Irregular Migration as Vector of Security Risk in Nigeria: Mechanisms, Manifestation and Policy Implications

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Abstract

Irregular migration in Nigeria is increasingly becoming a vector through which security risks are transmitted across porous borders, amplified by weak governance, and manifested as serious threats to



state and citizen security. The study investigates the mechanisms enabling this transmission, how the risks manifest, and policy implications. The research adopted the Transnational Crime theory to analyze how criminal networks exploit border porosity to perpetuate crimes across states. It made use of the quantitatively and qualitative research approach, combining secondary data analysis, and case studies from Nigeria's North-West and North-East borderlands. Drawing on empirical data from selected borderlands, and policy analysis, the research reveals that arising from irregular migration, insecurity is transmitted via activities of transnational criminal networks, mobility of armed actors, and institutional capacity failure. And manifest as proliferation of small arms, insurgent infiltration, incessant kidnappings, and communal clashes due to scarce resource contestations. The researcher observes a critical gap in Nigeria's current approach to border-security, marked by fragmented border management, securitization without protection, and reactive rather than preventive strategies. The paper recommends integrating migration-security governance, strengthening regional cooperation, and focusing on root-cause mitigation initiatives such as; unemployment, poverty and regional instability.

Keyword: Irregular migration, Vector, Security risk, Manifestation, Mitigation initiatives

CP.008

**ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE AS A CATALYST FOR DISASTER RISK
REDUCTION: REPOSITIONING INSTITUTIONAL PRIORITIES FOR SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA**

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Abstract

This study examined environmental governance as a catalytic mechanism for disaster risk reduction (DRR) and sustainable development in Nigeria. Against the backdrop of recurrent flooding, environmental degradation, and growing socio-economic vulnerabilities, the research interrogated how institutional effectiveness, regulatory enforcement, and inter-agency coordination influenced disaster outcomes. Drawing on a mixed-methods design, quantitative data (2005–2023) were analysed using multiple regression models, while qualitative insights were obtained from semi-structured interviews with key environmental and emergency management officials. The findings revealed a statistically significant negative relationship between environmental governance effectiveness and disaster frequency ($\beta = -0.62$, $p < 0.01$), indicating that stronger compliance monitoring and regulatory enforcement reduced environmentally induced disasters. Institutional coordination positively influenced preparedness outcomes ($\beta = 0.55$, $p < 0.05$), underscoring the importance of integrated governance frameworks. Furthermore, regulatory enforcement demonstrated a significant inverse relationship with economic loss ($\beta = -0.48$, $p < 0.05$), with cost-benefit analysis suggesting that every ₦1 invested in enforcement yielded approximately ₦4 in avoided disaster losses. Qualitative evidence highlighted the strategic value of integrating environmental governance into national security planning and decentralising enforcement authority. The study concluded that environmental governance was not peripheral to development policy but central to balancing security, economic growth, and environmental protection. Strengthening institutional coherence and enforcement capacity was therefore essential for risk-informed, sustainable development in Nigeria.



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Keywords: Environmental Governance; Disaster Risk Reduction; Institutional Coordination; Regulatory Enforcement; Sustainable Development.

CP.009

The Role of Career Counselling in Promoting Sustainable Development and Youth Employment in Nigeria

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Abstract

This research examines the crucial importance of career counselling in promoting sustainable development and improving youth employment opportunities in Nigeria. In the context of economic diversification and environmental issues, young people in Nigeria encounter substantial obstacles to finding work, which are often worsened by their lack of awareness regarding sustainable career options. This study explores how specialized career counseling programs can provide young individuals with the insights, competencies, and attitudes needed to seek careers that are both environmentally sustainable and economically sound. The research evaluates the success of current counseling efforts and pinpoints optimal strategies for incorporating sustainability concepts into career guidance frameworks. The paper proposes that targeted career counselling not only boosts the employability of young people but also aids Nigeria's overarching sustainable development objectives by fostering skills, encouraging responsible consumption, and promoting social inclusion. The paper wraps up with policy suggestions designed to strengthen the capabilities of career guidance services in supporting Nigeria's sustainable economic future.

Keywords: Career counselling, sustainable development, youth employment.

CP.0010

Community Engagement Cost Disclosure and Financial Performance of Oil and Gas Companies in Nigeria

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Abstract

The study examines the relationship between community engagement cost disclosure and the financial performance of oil and gas companies in Nigeria. Measures of community engagement include administration and logistics costs, training and capacity-building expenditures, and donations to host communities, while return on assets (ROA) serves as a proxy for financial performance. The study employed descriptive statistics, normality tests, and ordinary least squares (OLS) regression analysis on panel data from selected oil and gas firms. Results indicate that administration costs and donations have a positive and significant impact on ROA, while training expenditures, though positively related, were not significant in the short term. Diagnostic tests confirmed the reliability of the regression model, with no evidence of multicollinearity, heteroskedasticity, or specification errors. The findings suggest



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that strategic investments in community engagement enhance profitability, strengthen stakeholder trust, and contribute to operational stability, thereby supporting both local security and economic development. The study concludes that transparent disclosure of community engagement costs is a critical tool for firms seeking to balance financial performance with social responsibility and sustainable growth. Keywords: Community Engagement, Cost Disclosure, Financial Performance, Return on Assets (ROA), Security, Oil and Gas Sector, Nigeria.

CP.011

Accounting for the Future: Leveraging Integrated Reporting to Balance Economic Resilience, National Security, and Environmental Integrity in Nigeria's Oil & Gas Sector

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Abstract

The oil sector is the backbone of Nigeria's revenue but also the primary source of environmental and security friction. The world is facing instability—economic shocks, climate change, political conflicts, and security threats. Countries like Nigeria are especially vulnerable because their economies depend heavily on a single sector (oil and gas), in this era of unprecedented global volatility, Nigeria stands at a crossroads where traditional financial reporting fails to capture the true cost of growth. This paper explores the adoption of Integrated Reporting (IR) as a transformative framework to reconcile the competing demands of economic resilience, national security, and environmental integrity. While Nigeria's economy remains heavily reliant on extractive industries, the resulting environmental degradation and resource-based conflicts have created a "security-sustainability" paradox. Drawing on a qualitative analysis of current reporting practices across Nigeria's corporate and public sectors, with emphasis on the Nigerian National Petroleum Company Limited (NNPCL), the paper demonstrates how IR functions as a bridge between fiscal discipline and ethical governance. The findings highlight that "Accounting for the Future" requires a paradigmatic shift in which ecological health and social stability are recognized as fundamental pillars of long-term economic solvency. By reframing accounting as a tool for resilience and sustainability, the study underscores the transformative potential of IR in reconciling economic growth with national security and environmental integrity.

Keywords: Integrated Reporting, ESG, Economic Resilience, Sustainable Development, Natural Capital, Nigeria.



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CP.012

SUSTAINABLE MINING GOVERNANCE, POLLUTION RISK CONTROL, AND DISASTER PREPAREDNESS: IMPLICATIONS FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND CONFLICT PREVENTION IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

This study examined the interrelationships between sustainable mining governance, pollution risk control, and disaster preparedness, and their implications for economic development and conflict prevention in Nigeria's mining sector. Although mining has been prioritised as a strategic pathway for post-oil economic diversification, weak governance, inadequate pollution control, and limited disaster preparedness have amplified environmental degradation, disaster risks, and social conflicts in mining communities. Adopting a mixed-methods research design, the study integrated quantitative environmental indicators with qualitative insights from mining communities, operators, and regulatory institutions across Zamfara, Niger, and Ogun States. Descriptive statistics, correlation analysis, and structural equation modelling (SEM) were employed to analyse the relationships among governance quality, pollution levels, disaster frequency, and conflict intensity. The findings revealed that mining sites with structured governance frameworks and pollution risk control mechanisms recorded significantly lower heavy metal contamination, fewer disaster events, and reduced conflict incidence compared to weakly governed sites. SEM results confirmed that governance effectiveness exerted both direct and indirect effects on pollution reduction, disaster preparedness, and conflict mitigation. Participatory governance and preparedness strategies emerged as critical factors in enhancing social trust and preventing resource-related disputes. Conversely, governance deficits, limited institutional capacity, and poor policy integration were found to exacerbate environmental risks and socio-economic instability. The study concluded that sustainable mining governance, when integrated with effective pollution risk control and disaster preparedness, serves not only as an environmental safeguard but also as a strategic instrument for inclusive economic development and conflict prevention. It recommended strengthened regulatory enforcement, institutional capacity building, participatory governance frameworks, and policy coherence to promote resilient and conflict-sensitive mining practices in Nigeria.

Keywords: Sustainable mining governance; Pollution risk control; Disaster preparedness; Conflict prevention; Nigeria



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CP.013

COMBATING CORRUPTION IN RIVERS STATE PUBLIC SERVICE: AN ASSESSMENT OF THE BANK VERIFICATION NUMBER POLICY (BVN), 2014-2025

BY

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Abstract

It is sardonic that corruption has remained a monstrous virus in the attainment of ethical discipline and efficient service delivery in the Rivers State Public Service. Amongst the impediment are; payroll fraud, ghost workers syndrome, and weak accountability mechanisms. The study is therefore designed to investigate the anti-corruption fight in Rivers State Public Service with emphasis on the Bank Verification Number Policy (BVN), 2014-2025. The study specifically seek to; ascertain the relationship between the BVN policy and the elimination of ghost worker's syndrome, the eradication of double and multiple employment, the minimization of incidents of ill-gotten wealth in the Rivers State Public Service. The Idealistic and the Two Publics Theory was adopted. The study adopted the survey research design, with a population of 412,091 public servants in Rivers State according to (RivPusMis) official website. The sample size was 400 as determined by the Taro Yamane Statistical Formula. Data were both collected with the use of a questionnaire and personal interview. Data was analysed with the use of mean and standard deviation and the Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC). The findings indicate challenges such as incomplete enrollment, data inconsistencies, institutional capacity gaps, and administrative bottlenecks that limit the full potential of the policy. The study concludes that while the BVN policy has had a positive impact on curbing corruption in the Rivers State public service, its effectiveness depends largely on complementary institutional reforms, sustained political commitment, and improved inter-agency coordination. The study recommends strengthened data integration, continuous verification exercises, and robust legal safeguards to enhance the long-term anti-corruption impact of the BVN policy, Bank Verification Number (BVN), Payroll Fraud, Rivers State.

Keywords: Corruption, Public Service, Policy, Bank Verification Number (BVN).



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CP.014

Poverty, Poverty Alleviation Programmes and Sustainable Development in Imo State, Nigeria

By

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Abstract

This paper, titled “poverty, poverty Alleviation Programmes and Sustainable Development in Imo State, Nigeria began with an introduction which highlighted the issue of poverty in Imo State. This was followed by the operationalization of concepts. Four research questions were answered in this study, namely(1) What is the prevalence level of poverty in Imo State, from 2005 – 2025, (2) what are the reasons for this level of poverty in the state, (3) what are the poverty alleviation programmes adopted in the state from 2005 – 2025, (4) how do poverty and poverty alleviation programmes impact the sustainable development of the state. The Marxist theory was adopted in building the theoretical framework for this study. The methodology adopted for this study was basically a content analysis of the various poverty alleviation programmes adopted in the state from 2005 – 2025. Also secondary data were utilized for this study. The nexus amongst poverty, poverty alleviation programmes and sustainable development was analyzed and the paper concluded with some recommendations on how to mitigate if not eradicate the issue of poverty in the State. These recommendations include inter alia, the dire need for purposeful, transparent, accountable and competent leadership at all levels of governance in the state. The need to provide critical infrastructure across the state such as a good road network, clean portable water and most importantly reliable and affordable electricity across the state. The provision of steady and affordable electricity will have a multiplier effect across critical sectors of the state such as micro, small, medium and large industries and will help to jump-start the industrialization of the state as well as help to drastically reduce poverty and hyper-inflation.

Keywords: Poverty, Poverty Alleviation Programmes, Sustainable Development.



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CP.015

CIVIL- MILITARY POWER TUSSLE AND SHOW FOR SUPERIORITY: AN ASSESSMENT OF RECKLESSNESS IN NIGERIAN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

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ABSTRACT

Civil-military relations in Nigeria have historically oscillated between cooperation and confrontation, often producing tension in public administration and governance. This paper examines the civil-military power tussle and the quest for supremacy in Nigerian public administration, highlighting how competition for authority has sometimes manifested as reckless decision-making and policy instability. Anchored in Bureaucratic Theory and Civil-Military Relations Theory, the study conceptualizes the military and civilian institutions as distinct centers of power whose interactions shape governance outcomes, institutional accountability, and state effectiveness. Using qualitative approach, including documentary analysis, government reports, media accounts, and expert interviews, the study argues that episodes of recklessness in administration often emerge when either civil or military actors attempt to assert dominance over policy processes, resource allocation, or institutional oversight. Findings reveal that such struggles result in weakened bureaucratic efficiency, politicization of administrative structures, erosion of public trust, and ad hoc policy implementation. The study further indicates that the lack of clear constitutional enforcement, inadequate institutional checks, and historical legacies of military intervention perpetuate cycles of conflict and governance unpredictability. The paper recommends establishing clearly codified boundaries of authority, institutionalized civilian oversight mechanisms, and professional capacity-building for both civil and military administrators to foster mutual respect and reduce recklessness. Strengthening inter-institutional communication, adherence to rule-based administrative procedures, and legal enforcement of civil supremacy are critical for ensuring stability, accountability, and sustainable governance in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Civil-military relations, Public administration, Bureaucratic theory, Governance stability.*



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CP.016

Adaptive Governance and Socio-Economic Resilience in Southeast Nigeria: Empirical Insights from Institutional and Development Practices

BY

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Abstract

Southeast Nigeria faces complex socio-economic challenges driven by rapid population growth, technological change, and environmental pressures. This study investigates how adaptive governance characterized by responsive institutional reforms, participatory decision-making, and evidence-based policy interventions enhances socio-economic resilience in the region. Employing a mixed-methods design, the research integrates survey data from local government agencies, interviews with community stakeholders, and analysis of development project outcomes to evaluate the effectiveness of institutional practices in promoting stability, inclusive growth, and sustainable resource management. Findings indicate that adaptive governance mechanisms, including data-driven planning, inter-agency coordination, and stakeholder engagement, significantly strengthen resilience by reducing vulnerabilities to environmental, economic, and security shocks. Conversely, rigid administrative structures, limited technological integration, and weak accountability frameworks are associated with slower development progress and heightened socio-political tensions. The study underscores the importance of embedding innovation, transparency, and environmental considerations into governance frameworks to foster sustainable socio-economic outcomes. Policy recommendations advocate for scaling participatory governance models, leveraging technology to enhance administrative efficiency, and institutionalizing continuous feedback loops to address emerging challenges effectively. By positioning governance innovation as a central driver of resilience, this research offers empirical insights for policymakers, development practitioners, and scholars seeking to align institutional reforms with sustainable socio-economic development in Southeast Nigeria.

Keywords: Development, Governance, Innovation, Resilience, Sustainability



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CP.017

Digital Identity Systems and Security Administration in Nigeria: The Role of BVN and NIN in Combating Banditry and Kidnapping

By

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ABSTRACT

Banditry and kidnappings are surging across Nigeria, exposing major gaps in the country's security system. These challenges have sparked fresh debates about how technology can help prevent crime. Recent steps like the Bank Verification Number (BVN) and National Identification Number (NIN) are building blocks for digital IDs that go way beyond banking or basic services. This study looks at how BVN and NIN could be used to fight banditry and kidnapping through effective security administration. It focuses on the balance between improving security and protecting people's rights. It uses Governance and Information Systems theories as the theoretical framework to navigate through this work, while descriptive approach and content analysis were used to x-ray the variables and concepts for this study. The paper analyzes how digital identity systems can support intelligence-led policing through identity traceability, financial intelligence, and communication monitoring. It also highlights key challenges, including data protection risks, digital exclusion, institutional fragmentation, and public trust deficits. Arguing that while BVN and NIN can help reduce criminal anonymity and disrupt illegal networks, they will only work if backed by strong legal protections, judicial oversight, and fair implementation. It concludes that digital identity systems must be built into a governance framework that respects human rights. That way, Nigeria can improve security without sacrificing civil liberties or democratic accountability.

Keywords: Digital Identity, Security Administration, Banditry, Kidnapping and Civil Liberties.



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CP.018

ASSESSING THE ROLE OF PUBLIC GOVERNANCE IN MITIGATING ELECTORAL FRAUD IN NIGERIA: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF INEC (2015–2023)

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Abstract

Electoral fraud has remained a persistent challenge to democratic consolidation in Nigeria since the country's return to civil rule in 1999. Despite periodic reforms, allegations of ballot manipulation, voter suppression, result falsification, and political interference have continued to undermine public confidence in the electoral process. This paper assesses the role of public governance mechanisms in mitigating electoral fraud in Nigeria, with a comparative analysis of the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) during the 2015, 2019, and 2023 general elections. Anchored on Good Governance Theory, the study examines how transparency, accountability, technological innovation, stakeholder engagement, and institutional autonomy influenced electoral integrity across the three electoral cycles. Using qualitative comparative analysis based on secondary data, including official reports, observer missions, policy documents, and scholarly literature, the study finds that governance reforms particularly technological innovations such as biometric voter accreditation and electronic transmission of results reduced certain forms of fraud, notably ballot stuffing and multiple voting. However, challenges persisted in areas of logistical inefficiencies, political interference, electoral violence, and weak prosecution of offenders. The paper concludes that while INEC has made incremental progress in strengthening electoral governance between 2015 and 2023, deeper institutional reforms, enhanced accountability frameworks, and sustained political will are necessary for fully mitigating electoral fraud in Nigeria.

Keywords: Public Governance; Electoral Fraud; Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC); Electoral Reforms; Biometric Accreditation; Bimodal Voter Accreditation System (BVAS); Electronic Result Transmission and Democratic Consolidation.



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CP.019

GRID INSTABILITY AND THE “GENERATOR – ECONOMY”: AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF FOSSIL FUEL DEPENDENCY IN THE NIGERIAN INDUSTRY

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ABSTRACT

Incessant collapses of the national grid have hampered apparently all facets of the economy but particularly, industrial growth in Nigeria, forcing a structural shift towards a “Generator Economy” over time, where firms rely heavily on self-generated power supply which not only serves as a major encumbrance to production costs but also acts as a significant contributor to atmospheric pollution detrimental to health due to excessive greenhouse gas emissions. This study empirically examines the relationship between electricity generation shortfalls, and the consumption of dual fossil fuels – diesel and petrol – in the Nigerian industrial sector. Utilizing the Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) cointegration approach, the study estimates two distinct models to capture the differential impacts of persistent power-outages on heavy industry (diesel-reliant) and light industry (petrol-reliant), while controlling for capacity utilization. A-priori expectations suggest a robust negative correlation between grid stability and fossil fuel consumption, quantifying the “substitution cost” that industries incur during power outages. The study concludes that the continued entrenchment of this generator-dependent model is a primary driver of industrial stagnation and recommends urgent infrastructural reforms to reverse this trend. Keywords: Generator-Economy, Grid Instability, Fossil Fuel Substitution, ARDL Cointegration, Industrial Stagnation, Greenhouse Gas Emissions. JEL Codes: L60, Q41, Q43, Q53, C22.

CP.020

Repositioning Nigerian Deposit Money Banks Through Transparency and Accountability Mechanisms for Economic Growth

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Abstract

This study examines the transparency and accountability of Nigerian Deposit Money Banks in 2024 using a constructed Bank Transparency Disclosure Index. The research evaluates the extent and quality of disclosure across five dimensions: financial reporting, corporate governance, risk and capital disclosure, sustainability/ESG reporting, and investor communication. Specifically, the study aims to



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assess the overall transparency, the variation in transparency between Tier-1 and Tier-2 banks, and the strengths and weaknesses in financial, governance, risk, ESG, and investor communication disclosures. Data were collected from audited annual reports, sustainability reports, investor presentations, and regulatory filings submitted to the Central Bank of Nigeria and the Nigerian Exchange Limited. Each disclosure indicator was scored using a binary method, and dimension scores were standardized to produce an overall transparency index ranging from 0 to 100 percent. Findings reveal that Nigerian Deposit Money Banks exhibit moderate accountability and transparency, with Tier-1 banks scoring higher than Tier-2 banks. The findings, therefore, indicate gaps in accountability and transparency across the sector. The study concludes that regulatory compliance will enhance transparency and accountability within banks. These findings provide valuable insights for regulators, policymakers, investors, and banking institutions seeking to strengthen disclosure practices and promote stability in Nigeria's financial sector, ultimately driving economic growth.

Keywords: Bank Accountability, Transparency, Disclosure Index, Corporate Governance, ESG Reporting, Nigerian Deposit Money Bank, Financial Reporting.

CP.021

INTERNET ADDICTION AND SPIRITUAL VULNERABILITY OF ADOLESCENTS IN PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN OWERRI, IMO STATE OF NIGERIA

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Abstract

Though, the internet is a very important development in the life of humans as it widens the mental horizons of man. Man has strove in many aspects of life because of his intellectual prowess as a result of his dependence on the internet. It is obvious that the internet has some flaws that can mar the character of human beings, more especially the vulnerable folks as the youths. It is undoubtable that both adults and adolescents are affected by the menace of the internet, but reliance on the internet by adolescents has made them to be slaves to the internet sacrificing their future for the internet, thereby murdering their academic success. When wrongly used the internet becomes a stumbling block to achieve a greater height as it corrupts the moral development of these young people. Many adolescents are seen today navigating into sites not encouraging for their young minds. Pornography and other eyesore movies have taken their toll on adolescents' life as they concentrate on watching them than reading their books. The question is who are to be blamed for this? Parents are to be blamed as they buy phones for them at this tender age when they are not supposed to use such. The study adopted correlational survey research design. The population comprised all the public senior secondary school students in Owerri, Imo State numbering 26,836. The proportionate cluster random sampling technique was used to get a sample size of 382 from the population of the study. Adolescent Addiction and Spiritual Wellness Rating Scale was used for data collection. It is recommended among others that Secondary Education Management Board should formulate policies that will discourage overuse of the internet by adolescents, and parents should monitor their children on too much use of the internet at home.

Keywords: Internet, Addiction, Spiritual, Vulnerability, Adolescents

CP.022



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Faculty of Social and Management Sciences, Alvan Ikoku Federal University of Education, Owerri

REPOSITIONING ACADEMIC LIBRARIES AS CATALYSTS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH ((in Nigeria)

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Abstract

Academic libraries in Nigeria are evolving beyond traditional roles of providing information resources and repositioning themselves as facilitators for sustainable development and economic growth. By harnessing resources, expertise, and partnerships, these libraries motivate innovation, entrepreneurship and community engagement. They nurture research, teaching and learning environments supporting UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and local economic needs. Through access to digital resources, research support services, and information literacy programs, libraries contribute to capacity building, skills development, and informed scholarship within tertiary institutions. These contributions align with national development priorities and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly in promoting inclusive education, innovation, and equitable access to information. Academic libraries also enhance economic growth by supporting research productivity, entrepreneurship, and evidence-based decision-making. Repositioning academic libraries in Nigeria further requires redefining the roles of librarians as research partners and digital facilitators, as well as strengthening institutional support, funding, and policy integration. When effectively supported, academic libraries can serve as strategic catalysts for sustainable development and economic advancement in Nigeria. This shift transforms academic libraries into dynamic engines of sustainable growth, aligning with global and local priorities.

Keywords: Academic libraries; Sustainable development, Economic growth, Nigeria, Information services; Digital literacy.

CP.023

Assessing the effect of Health Infrastructure, Personnel, and Service Provision on Utilisation of Primary Health Care Facilities in Isiala-Mbano Local Government Area, Imo State.

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Abstract

The National Primary Health Care Development Agency (NPHCDA) defined and declared Minimum Standards (2012) in the areas of health infrastructure, human resources, financial resources, essential drugs provision and commodities for primary health institutions in Nigeria. However, Nigeria's healthcare system still suffers from persistent staff shortages, supply gaps and infrastructural decay which weaken service delivery. The aim of the study was to assess the relationship between healthcare



infrastructure, personnel, service provision and utilisation of primary health care facilities (PHCFs) in the study area. Descriptive cross-sectional study approach was utilised in the investigation. Random sampling technique was used to select seventeen health care facilities out of twenty five. Data were collected using a hand held Global Positioning System (GPS) and from official records of each PHCFs. Data were analysed using descriptive statistics and Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC). Results indicated utilisation levels ranging from 8 to 35 per 10,000 population and strong positive correlations between levels of utilisation of PHCFs and levels of available infrastructure, $r(15) = .86, p < .05$, personnel, $r(15) = .88, p < .05$ and service provision, $r(15) = .88, p < .05$. The poor level of infrastructure, personnel and service provision resulted in low utilisation of PHCFs in the study area. Therefore, for Universal Health Coverage (UHC) to be achieved by 2030, increased health infrastructure, personnel and service provision must be prioritised by the Federal Government. The study recommends increased budgetary allocations from 4% to the 15% Abuja declaration target to the health sector, and sustained monitoring of PHCFs by NPHCDA to ensure high compliance.

Keywords: Health Infrastructure, Personnel, Service Provision, Utilisation, Primary Health Care Facilities.

CP.024

Leadership And Management In Public Enterprises In Nigeria, A Case Of Anambra/Imo River Basin Development Authority (2016-2025).

By

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Abstract

This study examined the leadership and management practices of Anambra/Imo River Basin Development Authority, a public enterprise in Nigeria. The Research investigated the impact of leadership styles, management structures and organizational culture on the performance of Anambra/Imo River basin Development Authority. This study adopted quantitative research design. Secondary data was used to collect data from journals, electronic media, newspaper, textbooks, archival materials, content analysis was used to analyze data. The theory used in this study was Thomas Carlye's leadership theory. The findings revealed that Anambra/Imo River basin Development Authority faces significant challenges including poor leadership, inadequate funding and bureaucratic inefficiencies, which hinder its ability to achieve its objectives. The study also identified opportunities for improvement such as adopting more effective leadership styles enhancing transparency and accountability and increasing autonomy. The study contributed to the understanding of effective leadership and management in Nigeria's public enterprises, highlighting the need for strategic reforms to enhance performance and achieve development goals. The recommendations of this study can inform policy decisions aimed at improving the performance and achieve development goals. The Anambra/Imo River Basin Development Authority and other public Enterprises in Nigeria. By exploring the experiences of Anambra/Imo River Basin Development Authority, this study provided insight into the complexities of leadership and management in public enterprises in Nigeria, shedding light on the challenges and opportunities for improvement. The study's findings and recommendation



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have implications for policymakers, public enterprise managers and stakeholders seeking to enhance the performance of public enterprise in Nigeria.

Key words: Leadership, Management, Public Enterprises, Nigeria.

CP.025

GREEN ECONOMIC GROWTH AND RESOURCE DIVERSIFICATION IN NIGERIA

By

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ABSTRACT

Green economic growth and resource diversification have become critical policy priorities for Nigeria as the country seeks to overcome structural dependence on crude oil while addressing environmental degradation and socio-economic vulnerabilities. Nigeria's mono-resource economy has exposed it to global commodity price volatility, fiscal instability, unemployment, and ecological damage, particularly in oil-producing regions. This study examines the theoretical foundations, conceptual perspectives, and sectoral strategies necessary for promoting green economic transformation and sustainable diversification in Nigeria. Drawing on sustainable development theory, resource curse theory, green growth theory, and ecological modernization theory, the paper argues that environmental sustainability and economic diversification are mutually reinforcing rather than competing objectives. The study explores key sectors with diversification potential, including renewable energy, climate-smart agriculture, manufacturing, digital innovation, tourism, and solid minerals. It also evaluates policy frameworks, institutional arrangements, private sector participation, and governance challenges affecting Nigeria's transition toward a green economy. Evidence suggests that while Nigeria possesses significant renewable energy resources and human capital potential, barriers such as weak institutions, financing gaps, technological limitations, and policy inconsistency constrain progress. The paper further highlights the importance of education, research, and skills development in supporting green economic transformation. It concludes that achieving green economic growth and resource diversification in Nigeria requires coordinated institutional reforms, investment in sustainable infrastructure, technological innovation, and inclusive stakeholder participation. A comprehensive transition toward environmentally sustainable development can enhance economic resilience, promote employment generation, and ensure long-term national prosperity.



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Faculty of Social and Management Sciences, Alvan Ikoku Federal University of Education, Owerri

CP.026

THE POLITICS OF SECURITY INFRASTRUCTURE: BENEFITS AND DRAWBACKS OF ARMED SECURITY ROADBLOCKS IN SOUTHEAST NIGERIA

By

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Abstract

Armed security roadblocks have become a key part of Southeast Nigeria's state security infrastructure. This is because the government is responding to rising crime, separatist agitation, and general insecurity in the area. The government implements these measures to fulfil state security goals; however, their wider effects on human security, governance, and socio-economic conditions are still debated. This study examines the degree to which armed security roadblocks advance state security objectives and their effects on community-level human security; their influence on citizen-state relations, specifically regarding trust, legitimacy, and governance perceptions; and the socio-economic and political ramifications of their existence for regional stability and development. Utilising a mixed-methods approach comprising field surveys, participant observation, and documentary analysis, the article investigates the dual nature of roadblocks as both protective and coercive instruments of state power. Research shows that roadblocks can stop some types of crime and help with intelligence, but they often have unintended effects, like hurting the economy, violating rights, causing corruption, and making people angry. These dynamics erode public trust, delegitimise state authority, and intensify pre-existing governance challenges. The article contends that the politics surrounding security infrastructure in Southeast Nigeria exposes a conflict between state-oriented security strategies and community-focused human security requirements. It ends by suggesting different security frameworks that find a balance between protecting civil liberties and promoting sustainable development in unstable situations while still allowing for effective law enforcement.

Keywords: Nigeria's security infrastructure, armed security roadblocks, human security and governance, citizen-state relations in conflict zones, the socio-economic effects of roadblocks, and security problems in southeast Nigeria



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CP.027

CORRUPTION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN NIGERIA

By

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ABSTRACT

Corruption refers to the act of misusing public assets and powers for personal interest. The Nigerian economy is rife with corruption, translating to public finance mismanagement. Existing studies on corruption and growth in Nigeria covered 1995-2020; and while remaining inconclusive, largely focused on either the determinants of corruption or the economic benefits of corruption. This study takes a holistic approach to examine corruption and growth by ascertaining the determinants of corruption, with particular focus on the magnitude and causal relationship between Corruption and economic growth in Nigeria. This study was based on the Kpakpin model of corruption. The variables used were Real Gross Domestic Product, Corruption, Labour Force Participation, Gross Fixed Capital Formation, Degree of Openness, Foreign Direct Investment, Inflation, Per Capita GDP, Government Expenditure, Oil Revenue and Political Development for the period 1995 to 2021. The Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) and the Breitung and Candelon Spectral causality-based estimation methods were used. Data used were sourced from the World Development Indicators, World Governance Indicators, and from Transparency International open data. The results were analyzed at a significant level. Findings revealed that one-lagged value of CPT, per capita GDP, and government expenditure were the determinants of corruption in the short run, while government expenditure, oil revenue, and inflation were the long-run determinants of corruption in Nigeria. A long-run cointegrating relationship existed between corruption and economics growth in Nigeria. Corruption was negatively related to economic growth both in the short-run ($\rho = 1.856$) and long-run ($\rho = 0.917$) in Nigeria. A unidirectional causality runs from economic growth to corruption. Corruption was negatively related to economic growth in Nigeria. Upgrading the facilities available to the anti-graft agencies, long-term anti-corruption campaigns. The discontinuation of presidential pardons to convicted corrupt public officials is important to deter corrupt practices and foster economic growth in Nigeria.



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CP.028

DIGITAL INCLUSION, EDUCATION ACCESS, AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF POPULATION GROWTH

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Abstract

As global population dynamics continue to evolve, digital inclusion has become an increasingly critical factor in shaping the relationship between educational access and socio economic development. Over the past decade, technological advancements and the expansion of Internet connectivity have enabled unprecedented access to information, learning resources, and economic opportunities. Currently, an estimated six billion people worldwide, approximately 74 % of the global population are Internet users. However, a significant digital divide remains, particularly affecting low income countries, rural regions, and marginalized communities. This divide often compounds existing educational inequalities, as those with limited access to digital tools and resources face reduced opportunities to acquire skills, knowledge, and employable human capital. Population growth further intensifies these challenges, creating pressure on education systems and labor markets. This study adopts a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative analysis of global digital access, educational attainment, and socio-economic indicators with qualitative case studies from regions experiencing rapid population growth. The paper examines the interplay between digital inclusion, equitable education access, and socio-economic outcomes, highlighting barriers, policy frameworks, and strategies to foster inclusive growth and sustainable development.

Keywords: Development, Digital Inclusion, Education Access, Population Growth, Socio-economic.

CP.029

POWER- POLITICS AND THE INFLUENCE OF GODFATHERISM IN NIGERIA: A STRUGGLE FOR LIBERATION IN RIVERS STATE, 2024-2026.

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ABSTRACT

Godfatherism remains a deeply entrenched informal institution shaping democratic practice in Nigeria's Fourth Republic. This paper examines power-politics and the resurgence of godfather influence in Rivers State between 2024 and 2026, situating the crisis within Nigeria's broader neo-patrimonial political culture. Rivers State, historically marked by intense elite rivalry and resource-driven contestation, provides a compelling case for analyzing the tension between formal democratic structures and informal patron-client networks. Anchored in Elite Theory and Neopatrimonialism, the study explains how political power is concentrated within a small ruling class that manipulates democratic



institutions through patronage and loyalty networks. Using qualitative methods, including documentary analysis, media reports, and elite interviews, the study argues that recent political tensions reflect a structural struggle between institutional governance and personalized power control. Godfatherism operates through domination of party primaries, legislative alignment, patronage distribution, and strategic deployment of security and judicial processes, resulting in governance instability and declining public trust. The findings indicate that its persistence stems from weak institutionalization, monetized electoral politics, and entrenched elite interests that undermine accountability. The Rivers State crisis therefore represents a broader national struggle for democratic liberation from oligarchic capture. The study recommends comprehensive reform of political party structures to guarantee enforceable intra-party democracy, including stronger regulatory oversight of party primaries by the Independent National Electoral Commission and transparent, rule-based candidate selection processes to curb elite dominance.

Keywords: *Godfatherism, Power-politics, Rivers State, Elite Theory, Neopatrimonialism.*

CP.029

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE AS INSTRUMENTS FOR DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT AND ECONOMIC STABILITY IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

This study examined climate change adaptation and green infrastructure as strategic instruments for disaster risk management and economic stability in Nigeria. Against the backdrop of intensifying climate variability, recurrent flooding, heat stress, coastal erosion, and agricultural disruption, the research investigated how adaptation investments and ecosystem-based infrastructure influenced disaster outcomes and macroeconomic performance. A mixed-methods design was adopted. Quantitative data covering the period 2005–2023 were analysed using multiple regression models, while qualitative evidence was derived from semi-structured interviews with climate policy officials, environmental planners, and disaster management experts. The findings revealed a statistically significant negative relationship between climate adaptation investment and disaster frequency ($\beta = -0.58, p < 0.01$), indicating that increased funding for resilience measures reduced climate-induced disasters. Green infrastructure development demonstrated a significant inverse relationship with economic loss ($\beta = -0.52, p < 0.05$) and a positive association with employment growth in green sectors ($\beta = 0.49, p < 0.05$). Cost–benefit analysis showed that every ₦1 invested in green infrastructure yielded approximately ₦3.8 in avoided disaster losses and productivity gains. Qualitative results further indicated that integrating ecosystem-based adaptation into national economic planning strengthened fiscal stability and reduced recovery expenditures. The study concluded that climate adaptation and green infrastructure functioned not merely as environmental interventions but as economic stabilisation mechanisms essential for sustainable development and disaster resilience in Nigeria.

Keywords: Climate Change Adaptation; Green Infrastructure; Disaster Risk Management; Economic Stability; Sustainable Development.



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CP.029

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS (IMS) IN NIGERIAN HIGHER EDUCATION: A HISTORICAL FOUNDATIONS, CONTEMPORARY ISSUES AND PROSPECTS.

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ABSTRACT

Management Information Systems (MIS) have become central to the administration and academic functioning of higher education institutions worldwide. This paper examines the historical foundations, contemporary issues, and prospects of MIS in Nigerian higher education, situating the study within the broader discourse on institutional management and information governance. Anchored in Management Theory and Systems Theory, the study conceptualizes MIS as an integrative tool linking human, technological, and organizational resources to improve planning, decision-making, and operational control. The study adopts a qualitative research design, employing archival analysis, policy reviews, and semi-structured interviews with administrators, IT personnel, and academic staff to trace the evolution, adoption patterns, and institutional challenges of MIS in Nigerian universities. Findings reveal that early adoption faced infrastructural, policy, and training limitations, while contemporary issues include inadequate system integration, cyber-insecurity, limited staff capacity, and resistance to technological change. Despite these constraints, MIS demonstrates significant potential to enhance resource management, academic delivery, and institutional decision-making when effectively institutionalized. The study concludes with prospects for strengthening MIS in Nigerian higher education, emphasizing strategic IT investments, capacity building for management and technical staff, adoption of interoperable systems, and robust policy frameworks. The paper recommends the mandatory integration of interoperable MIS platforms across all university departments, combined with continuous professional development programs for administrative and technical personnel, to ensure effective use, reduce operational inefficiencies, and promote data-driven governance. Proper implementation of MIS can transform fragmented, manual processes into integrated, data-driven operations, thereby improving governance, accountability, and educational quality across Nigerian universities.

Keywords: *Management Information Systems, Nigerian Higher Education, Management Theory, Systems Theory, Institutional Governance.*



CP.030

Prevalence of Indiscriminate Solid Waste Dumping and Circular Economy Knowledge as Determinants of Environmental Sustainability in Akure Metropolis, Ondo State, Nigeria

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Abstract

Rapid urban growth in Akure has brought with it increasing challenges of indiscriminate solid waste dumping, leading to environmental degradation and rising public-health concerns. Although circular economy principles are widely promoted as sustainable solutions to waste management problems, there is still limited local evidence on how well residents understand these principles and whether such knowledge influences environmental sustainability in Akure Metropolis, Ondo State. This study therefore examined the prevalence of improper waste disposal and assessed residents' knowledge of circular economy principles as determinants of sustainable environmental behaviour. The study addressed three key questions: What is the prevalence of improper waste disposal in Akure? What is the level of knowledge of circular economy principles? How has such knowledge influenced sustainable environmental behaviour? A descriptive survey design was adopted. The target population comprised an estimated 700,000 residents, from which a sample of 400 respondents was determined using Taro Yamane's formula at a 5% level of significance. Through stratified random sampling, questionnaires were distributed to households and business operators, and 317 valid responses were returned and analysed. The findings indicate a high level of indiscriminate dumping alongside moderate but uneven knowledge of circular economy principles. Education level and access to environmental information were found to significantly influence sustainable practices. The study concludes that inadequate awareness and weak enforcement mechanisms continue to hinder effective waste management and recommends strengthened environmental education, community engagement, and improved policy implementation to promote long-term urban sustainability.

Keywords: Solid Waste, Circular Economy, Environmental Sustainability, Waste Management, Akure Metropolis.



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CP.031

PROTECTING THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION IN NIGERIA: LEGAL FRAMEWORKS AND THE ROLE OF GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING

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ABSTRACT

The Right to education is a fundamental right accorded to everyone for the simple reason of being a human being. This study examines the protection of the right to education in Nigeria, emphasizing the interplay between legal frameworks and the role of guidance and counseling in ensuring access, equity, and quality in educational settings. The study aimed to assess the effectiveness of existing legal provisions in safeguarding students' educational rights and to explore how guidance and counseling services complement these legal protections. The study is guided by **Rights-Based Theory**, which posits that access to fundamental human rights, including education, requires both legal enforcement and social support mechanisms. Specific objectives include: (1) analyzing the Nigerian legal frameworks protecting the right to education, (2) evaluating the role of guidance and counseling in promoting educational rights, and (3) identifying gaps between law and practice. **Aqualitative research design** employing document analysis of Nigerian education laws, policy documents, and counseling frameworks was adopted. Findings reveal that while legal instruments such as the Nigerian Constitution and the Universal Basic Education Act provide robust protection, implementation gaps persist, which guidance and counseling services partially mitigate through advocacy, student support, and awareness initiatives. The study concludes that legal protections are necessary but insufficient without systemic counseling support. It recommends strengthening the integration of guidance services within schools, rigorous monitoring of legal compliance and policy reforms to enhance the enforcement of educational rights.

Keywords: Right to education, Nigeria, legal frameworks, guidance and counseling, educational policy, human rights.

CP.032

REPOSITIONING ACADEMIC LIBRARIES AS CATALYSTS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

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Abstract

Academic libraries in Nigeria are evolving beyond traditional roles of providing information resources and repositioning themselves as facilitators for sustainable development and economic growth. By harnessing resources, expertise, and partnerships, these libraries motivate innovation, entrepreneurship and community engagement. They nurture research, teaching and learning environments supporting UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and local economic needs. Through access to digital



resources, research support services, and information literacy programs, libraries contribute to capacity building, skills development, and informed scholarship within tertiary institutions. These contributions align with national development priorities and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly in promoting inclusive education, innovation, and equitable access to information. Academic libraries also enhance economic growth by supporting research productivity, entrepreneurship, and evidence-based decision-making. Repositioning academic libraries in Nigeria further requires redefining the roles of librarians as research partners and digital facilitators, as well as strengthening institutional support, funding, and policy integration. When effectively supported, academic libraries can serve as strategic catalysts for sustainable development and economic advancement in Nigeria. This shift transforms academic libraries into dynamic engines of sustainable growth, aligning with global and local priorities.

Keywords: Academic libraries; Sustainable development, Economic growth, Information services, Digital literacy, SDGs.

CP.033

VALORIZATION OF PALM OIL FRUIT SLUDGE FOR SOIL QUALITY AND PLANT GROWTH IN NIGERIA

By

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ABSTRACT

Palm oil fruit sludge (POFS), a by-product of palm oil processing, is commonly disposed of on surrounding farmlands, yet its effects on soil quality and plant growth remain inadequately documented. This study evaluated the influence of POFS on selected soil physicochemical properties associated with plant growth. A simulated experiment was conducted using POFS applied to soil profiles at 0%, 50%, 100%, and 200% dilutions. Soil samples were collected at 1, 5, and 9 weeks from depths of 0–5 cm, 5–10 cm, and 10–20 cm. Each treatment had nine replicates and was analyzed for pH, moisture content, electrical conductivity (EC), total nitrogen, available phosphorus, organic carbon, organic matter, exchangeable bases (K^+ , Na^+ , Ca^{2+} , Mg^{2+}), total exchangeable acidity, and effective cation exchange capacity. Results showed a marked increase in EC in the undiluted treatment (287–660 $\mu S/cm$), while diluted treatments exhibited decreasing EC down the profile: 50% (223–160 $\mu S/cm$), 100% (189–160 $\mu S/cm$), and 200% (185–80 $\mu S/cm$). Overall EC values were relatively high. The undiluted sludge caused the greatest growth inhibition, indicating potential toxicity at high concentrations. Conversely, the 200% dilution produced the best growth response, suggesting improved soil conditions at lower concentrations. The study concludes that dilution of POFS prior to disposal can enhance soil quality and plant growth, whereas direct application may be harmful. It recommends public awareness for POFS-producing communities and further research on sustainable valorization strategies.

Keywords: Palm oil fruit sludge (POFS); soil physicochemical properties; plant growth response; sustainable valorization; soil quality.



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CP.034

A CENTURY ASSESSMENT OF MAXIMUM SURFACE TEMPERATURE: IMPLICATIONS ON HUMAN COMFORT AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICE IN IMO STATE

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the variability in maximum temperature across a century and its implications on human comfort and ecosystem in Imo State with a viewing to building capacity for adaptation. The study area was classified into three (Owerri, Orlu, and Okiwe) geographical zones. Data on maximum temperature were extracted using CRU gridded data from the University of East Anglia for a century (1923 – 2023 climatic years). The descriptive analyses of data reveal that the climax mean monthly event of 32.5 °C is recorded consecutively in Owerri and Okiwe zones during February. The comparative evaluations using linearized models give homogenous positive trends across the sampled locations, but with a highest model values of $y = 0.005x + 30.823$ in Okiwe zone and a peak R^2 value of 0.232 recorded in Owerri zone. This paper concludes that positive increase in Tmax anomalies converge fairly within human adaptive capacity and constitute minor threat to human comfort in Imo State. To boost resilient for the projected future extreme events, this paper recommends the immediate shift in emphasis from flower planting to that of fruits especially in open spaces, compounds, green belts, and selective afforestation to promote social interactions and economic returns across cities.

Keywords: Maximum temperature, heat island, thermal discomfort, human health, ecosystem.

CP.035

Extractivism and Community Development in Nigeria: A Reflection

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Abstract

This paper soberly reflects on impacts of extractivism on the community development of the resource bearing communities in Nigeria, in terms of empowering them, and effective handling of environmental and socioeconomic challenges. It relies on secondary data sourced from extant literature, presented qualitatively, and analysed thematically. This study argues that extractivism has failed in community development in the oil-bearing communities in the Niger Delta region, and gold mining communities in Zamfara state, Northwest. This is because, resource extraction in these locations leads to violent



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conflicts, insurgency, banditry, and environmental degradation – veritable sources of social dislocation, and community displacement, environmental insecurity, health insecurity, and social injustice. It identifies gaps in resources governance instruments in the country and recommends the review of Petroleum Industry Act (PIA) and governance instruments in solid mineral sector, in a manner that guarantees maximum benefits to the country and promotes community development in resource bearing communities in the country.

Keywords: extractivism, community development, Nigeria, crude oil extraction, gold mining

CP.036

POLITICAL EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN NIGERIA

BY

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Abstract:

This paper examines the nexus between political education and the development of national consciousness in Nigeria, focusing on secondary school students. It conceptualizes political education and national consciousness, exploring their interplay in fostering informed, patriotic, and engaged citizens. The paper argues that political education enhances critical thinking, instills national values, promotes social cohesion, and cultivates a sense of national pride and responsibility among students. It further posits that effective political education can increase awareness of national issues, promote national unity, and encourage active citizenship. However, challenges such as inadequate resources, inconsistent curriculum implementation, and insufficient teacher training hinder its impact. The paper concludes that fostering national identity and civic responsibility is crucial for Nigeria's unity and democratic growth, recommending targeted policy interventions and curriculum reforms to strengthen political education as a tool for national development.

Key Words: Development, National Consciousness, Political Education, Secondary School, Students



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Faculty of Social and Management Sciences, Alvan Ikoku Federal University of Education, Owerri

CP.038

RETHINKING ECONOMICS EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN IMO STATE, NIGERIA: EVALUATING TUTORS' ICT QUALITY COMPETENCE INSTRUCTIONAL PROVISION.

BY

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ABSTRACT

The researcher investigated Rethinking Economics Education for Sustainable Development in Imo-West, Imo State, Nigeria: Evaluating Tutors' ICT Quality Competence Instructional Provision. In this research, two research questions and two corresponding hypotheses guided the study. A descriptive survey research design was used in this study. 30,206 students from all 97 secondary schools in Imo State's Orlu Education Zones make up the study's population. The study used purposive and cluster sampling strategies to pick 395 students from 16 secondary schools in Orlu Education Zones, Imo State. Evaluating Tutors Quality Competence Instructional Provision Scale (ETQCIPS), a rating scale created by the researcher and consisting of 32 items rated as Extremely High Competency Level (EHCL), High Competency Level (HCL), Low Competency Level (LCL), and Extremely Low Competency Level (ELCL), served as the study's instrument. Cronbach alpha statistics yielded a reliability coefficient of 0.82. While the z-test statistics were used to test the hypotheses, the researcher used mean scores and standard deviations to analyse the data in order to answer the research questions. The findings showed that economics tutors' proficiency with ICT for high-quality instruction is limited and not statistically significant. Additionally, it was discovered that economics tutors in public senior secondary schools in Imo State's Orlu Education Zones have a high and noteworthy level of proficiency in mentoring techniques, classroom management, and classroom assessment for high-quality instructional delivery. These findings led to several recommendations, including that the government regularly provide workshops, seminars, and in-service trainings for tutors in the state's secondary schools led by computer specialists. Tutors will be able to acquire the ICT skills necessary to give education in classrooms.

Keywords; Rethinking Economics Education, Sustainable Development, Imo State, ICT, Instructional provision.



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CP.039

Inflation's Toll on Household Consumption in Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

This study analyzed Inflation's Toll on Household Consumption in Nigeria from 1981 to 2024, using an Auto-Regressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) model. The analysis utilized time series data on inflation, money supply, government expenditure, and interest rates. The ARDL model revealed that inflation negatively affected household consumption in both the short and long run. In contrast, an increase in money supply had a statistically significant positive impact on consumption in both periods. Government expenditure negatively impacted consumption in the short run, with a weak positive effect in the long run. Interest rates had minimal short-run impact but positively influenced consumption in the long run, likely due to better savings returns or investor confidence. The study recommended that the Nigerian government control inflation through tighter monetary policies and structural reforms to protect household purchasing power and support consumption. The Central Bank of Nigeria should also adopt policies that promote monetary expansion during economic downturns to stimulate consumption and ensure sustained economic growth.

Keywords: Inflation; Household consumption; ARDL model; Money supply; Government expenditure

CP.040

ETHNIC IDENTITY POLITICS AND THE CHALLENGES OF NATION BUILDING: THE NIGERIAN EXPERIENCE.

BY

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ABSTRACT

Ethnicity and Identity are part of the ego; it is what separates the individual from the others. Each person has an ideal of which he/she is and the identity he/she chooses invariably includes multiples of factors that are important to them, such as the hometown where the person was born, the school he/she attended, the culture or region or state of origin and the country. These factors of identity may appear in concentric or layered form and the importance of each may vary from situation to situation. This paper tends to x-ray the challenges of identity politics and how it has affected nation building. The paper employed the



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use of secondary means of data collection. The study findings out that , ethnicity and identity politics has been part of the problems facing the Nigerian political space, the attempt by politicians to form hierarchies of ethnic groups in the country create negative political economic contexts in which ethnic groups that otherwise enjoyed economic and cultural exchanges now see each other as obstacles to their self-expression and self-determination. In conclusion, the problem is that ethnicity has been exploited by members of the ruling class who claim to represent their people when in fact they represent themselves.

KEY CONCEPTS: Ethnicity, Identity, Politics, Nation Building

CP.041

KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTION FAILURES AND COUNTER-IED GOVERNANCE IN NIGERIA

BY

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Abstract

Nigeria has experienced over a decade of improvised explosive device (IED) violence, yet its counter-IED (C-IED) response remains reactive and weakly institutionalized. Although existing explanations often emphasize operational shortfalls or resource constraints, this article argues that Nigeria's C-IED challenge is better understood as a failure of knowledge production and research governance within the security sector. Drawing on security governance theory, the study examines how fragmented institutional mandates and weak coordination between defence research institutions undermine the translation of research into practice. Using documentary analysis and secondary data, the article maps the architecture of Nigeria's defence research ecosystem and operational practices to show how misaligned research priorities, limited innovation pathways and poor integration of indigenous expertise constrain locally grounded C-IED capability development. The findings reveal that governance structures inhibit endogenous innovation and learning. The article concludes by proposing governance-focused policy reforms to strengthen research coordination, integrate defence innovation into security planning, and institutionalize indigenous knowledge as a foundation for sustainable C-IED capability in Nigeria.



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CP.042

Navigating Administrative Strategies, Transformation and Public Values for Sustainable Development

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Abstract

This study examines the inter-play between Administrative strategies, transformation, and public values in driving sustainable development in Nigeria, it has been observed that there is a disconnect between administrative reforms and the erosion of public values that is hindering sustainable development. The objective of this study is to explore how administrative strategies can be leveraged to promote transformation and uphold public values for sustainable development, this study reviewed related and relevant literature and utilized the lens of new public management (NPM) and public value theory for its theoretical framework. Methodologically, the study implored qualitative research design, documentary sources of data were collected from journals, government report and reputable international Organization for its investigations. However, content analysis was used to identify themes and patterns in the data. Furthermore, findings shows administrative strategies can derive transformation and promote public values by prioritizing accountability, transparency and citizen engagement among others. The study conclude that administrative strategies can be recalibrated to enhance public values and promote transformation for sustainable development.

Keywords: Administrative strategies, Transformation, public values, sustainable development, new public management

CP.043

IMPACT OF URBANIZATION ON NATURAL DRAINAGE SYSTEMS IN SULEJA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA NIGER STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract

The study focused on assessing the impact of urbanization on natural drainage systems in Suleja L.G.A Niger State, Nigeria from 1987 to 2024. Landsat 5 Thematic mapper), Landsat 8 (Operational Land Imager) and Shuttle Radar Topographic Mission (SRTM) 30m was used. Five land use and land cover classes such as built-up, bare land, rock outcrop, vegetation, and agricultural land were identified within the study area. In year 1987, built-up accounted for 1.58 percent, covering a total area of 2.16 square kilometres, bare land 5.27 percent, covering a total area of 7.19 square kilometres, rock outcrop 50.38 percent, covering a total area of 68.68 square kilometres, vegetation 1.05 percent, covering a total area of 1.40 square kilometres, while agricultural land accounted for 41.72 percent covering a total area of



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56.87 square kilometres. For the year 2024, built-up accounted for 25.86 percent and covered a total area of 35.26 square kilometres, bare land accounted for 1.78 percent, covering a total area of 2.36 square kilometres, while rock outcrop accounted for 12.53 percent and covered a total area of 17.09 square kilometres. Vegetation covered a total area of 3.69 square kilometres, accounting for 2.70 percent, while agricultural land covered a total area of 77.88 square kilometres, accounting for 57.13 percent. A total of eight natural drainage systems whose length equaled 1.97 kilometres was lost due to urbanization prior to 1987 within settlements such as Angwan Galadima, Katamba, and Dawaki. Between 1987 and 2024, a total of 100 natural drainage systems, covering a total area of 25.36 kilometres in length was lost within settlements such as Dawaki, Angwan Salanke, Katamba, Angwan Galadima, Kwamba, and Kantoma. Findings indicates that most buildings are between 1.4 to 5 metres distance to natural drainage systems. Major recommendations suggested construction of artificial drainage systems especially those within 1 to 20metres to natural drainage systems, Suleja Zonal Town Planning Board should ensure that intended builders or developer adhere strictly to the original master plan before any structure can be erected.

Keywords: Drainage, Impact,urbanazation, natural, vegetation

CP.044

HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN AWKA

BY

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Abstract

Human capital development is necessary in achieving socioeconomic development. However, in Awka despite the growing rate of human capital development, there seems not to have been a corresponding increase in socioeconomic development. Hence, the study sought to investigate the extent to which human capital development has influenced socioeconomic development in Awka. The study was guided by three research questions and anchored its theoretical analysis on the functionalist theory because, it effectively explains the role of human capital development in socioeconomic development. The study adopted the descriptive research design and the quantitative method of data collection in which questionnaire was use to derive data for the study. Taro Yamane was used to derive a sample population of 400; from which, a sample size of 388 was derived. The probability random sampling techniques was further adopted in selecting the areas used for this study because, these areas are synonymous in everything, even in the rate of human capital development. Data was presented in tables and analysed using simple percentages. The research found out that the major forms of human capital development are, skill acquisition and formal education. However, it was revealed that, human capital development has not led to socioeconomic development in Awka, as it has failed to improve the living condition of the masses due to poverty, inflation, unemployment, underemployment and low rate of industrialization. Therefore, the study suggested that NGOs and government, invest massively in the establishment of



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industries in the State. It was also recommended that, the government reduces their expenditure and control the amount of money circulating in the economy to reduce inflation and consequently, alleviate poverty.

Key words: Education, Human Capital Development, Socioeconomic Development, Unemployment.

CP.045

CLAY CONSUMPTION AND MATERNAL HEALTH RISKS: A TOXICOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FROM NIGERIA

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Abstract

Clay consumption, commonly referred to as geophagy and locally known as Nzu in Nigeria, is a common cultural practice among women, particularly during pregnancy. While often perceived as beneficial for alleviating nausea and supplementing minerals, emerging toxicological evidence raises concerns regarding maternal and fetal health risks. This paper provides a toxicological assessment of clay consumption among Nigerian women, focusing on contaminant exposure and reproductive health implications. Analytical investigations have reported contamination of geophagic materials with heavy metals such as lead (Pb), cadmium (Cd), arsenic (As), and mercury (Hg). These toxicants may bioaccumulate and cross the placental barrier, contributing to anemia, hypertensive disorders, spontaneous abortion, low birth weight, and neurodevelopmental deficits. Using a toxicological risk assessment framework, this study evaluates exposure pathways, dose-response relationships, and maternal vulnerability factors. The findings highlight the intersection between cultural practices, environmental contamination, and gendered health risks. The paper recommends regulatory monitoring, public health education, and culturally sensitive interventions to reduce toxic exposure and promote sustainable maternal health outcomes in Nigeria.

Keywords: Geophagy, maternal health, reproductive toxicology, heavy metals contamination, risk assessment



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CP.046

Assessing the Long-run Relationship between Military Spending and Economic Growth in Nigeria: Autoregressive Distributed Lag Approach

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Abstract

In recent times, the Nigerian military expenditure has continued to increase owing to multiple insecurity challenges which has affected economic activities. In addition to security of life and property, rising military expenditure is important because no economy grows in the presence of insecurity. Thus, this study examines the longrun relationship between military spending and economic growth in Nigeria. The objective of this study is to ascertain the impact of military spending on economic growth. The study utilized data on Real Gross Domestic Product (RGDP), Military Spending as a percentage of GDP (MGDP), Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF), Exchange Rate (EXCH) and Balance of Trade (BOT) sourced from the World Development Indicator and CBN statistical bulletin. The study period covers from 1981 to 2024 while an Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) model was estimated within a mixed order of integration. The Bound test result shows the existence of longrun relationship between RGDP and MGDP with a 5 percent error correction mechanism. The longrun model result shows that military spending exerts a positive and statistically significant longrun effect on economic growth. This suggest that security spending contributes to economic growth through security enhancement which spills over to the productive sectors. However, exchange rate is nonlinearly related to economic growth by having a lag effect while Gross Fixed Capital Formation drives growth in the shortrun. The study recommends that adequate funds should be allocated to the defence sector with proper implementation monitoring to maintain security in the economy. This will in turn stimulate longrun economic growth.



CP.047

The 2026 Electoral Act and Consolidation of Democracy in Nigeria

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Abstract

The study examines the 2026 Electoral Act and the consolidation of democracy in Nigeria. The 2026 Electoral Act has sparked controversy, raise concern about its potential impact on the credibility and consolidation of democracy in Nigeria. The objective is to assess the Acts, potential impact on Nigeria's democratic consolidation. The study reviewed relevant literature and utilized the electoral governance theory for its theoretical framework. Equally, the study adopted qualitative research design of documentary secondary sources of data for its interrogation. Also, the study subjected itself to content analysis of deductive and inductive logical reasons. Findings suggests that, the 2026 Electoral Act provisions on electronic transmission of results, voters' identification and reduced election notice periods may compromise electoral transparency and accountability thereby undermining democratic consolidation. The study therefore concludes that strengthening institutional capacity, addressing the Acts ambiguities, ensuring transparent electoral processes are crucial for Nigeria democratic consolidation.

Keywords: Electoral act, Democratic Consolidation, Electoral Governance, Transparency

CP.048

The Perceived Supreme Power that Obeys no Law of Nations: A Study of US Intervention in Venezuela and Iran

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Abstract

This paper investigates the unilateral military interventions by the United States in Venezuela and Iran, sparking debates and divergent perceptions on international law and sovereignty of nations. Through a qualitative analysis of recent events anchored on realist theory, this study argues that the US actions demonstrate a pattern of exceptionalism, prioritizing national interests over global norms. The paper explores the implications of such interventions on international relations, interrogating the applicability of laws and norms in a power-driven global order. The obvious implications on democratic consolidation in Africa, particularly Nigeria is equally considered. Anchoring on historical design, and documentary data collection method which relies majorly on secondary sources, qualitative content analysis best suits the investigation.

Keywords : Intervention, laws , nations, power, supreme



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CP.049

ICT-Enabled Parent–Institution Collaboration: A Structural Equation Modelling Approach to Address Students’ Class Attendance Apathy in Nigerian Tertiary Institutions.

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Abstract

Student class attendance apathy continues to undermine academic success and institutional effectiveness in Nigerian tertiary institutions. Despite attendance policies, chronic absenteeism persists, suggesting traditional enforcement mechanisms are insufficient. The theoretical framework was anchored on the Stakeholders theory and the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM). This study examines how ICT-enabled collaboration between tertiary institutions and parents’ influences students’ attendance consistency. A convergent mixed-methods Structural Equation Model (SEM) approach was adopted, integrating quantitative survey data with qualitative interview insights. Structural Equation Model (SEM) was tested using survey data from 450 students, 90 lecturers, and 170 parents across three universities, two Polytechnics and two Colleges of Education across six geo-political zones in Nigeria. Findings reveal that real-time attendance systems, digital parent notifications, and parent portal accessibility significantly predict attendance consistency. Moderating effects of digital literacy and privacy governance perception were also significant. The study concludes that ICT-enabled parent–institution frameworks strengthen accountability and offer sustainable pathways to improving attendance. Policy implications are discussed for digital governance, institutional readiness, and stakeholder capacity building. Formal digital attendance governance policies. Integrated parent dashboards within university LMS platforms, digital literacy training for parents and staff are recommended.

Keywords: ICT integration, parental engagement, attendance apathy, SEM, Nigerian universities, educational governance

CP.050

Value Reorientation and Good Governance: Evaluating Nigerian Social Studies and Civic Education Curriculum in Advancing Peace, Social Justice, Security and Sustainable Development

By

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Abstract

Nigeria continues to face complex security challenges rooted in governance deficits, socio-economic inequality, corruption, and declining societal values. These issues threaten national stability,



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sustainable development, and citizens' well-being. This paper examines the interrelationship between value reorientation, governance, and sustainable development, with particular emphasis on the role of Social Studies and Civic Education in promoting peace, social justice, security, and national transformation in Nigeria. Education remains a strategic mechanism for shaping attitudes, moral values, and civic competencies required for responsible citizenship and effective governance. Drawing on theoretical perspectives such as social contract theory and transformative learning theory, the paper argues that value reorientation is fundamental to rebuilding citizens' trust in institutions and fostering accountability and ethical leadership. The study evaluates how Social Studies and Civic Education contribute to behavioural change, conflict prevention, democratic participation, and sustainable development outcomes. It identifies institutional weaknesses, governance gaps, and curriculum limitations that constrain their effectiveness. The analysis reveals that when properly implemented, Social Studies and Civic Education can cultivate patriotism, tolerance, social cohesion, and civic responsibility necessary for national security and sustainable development. However, outdated curricula, inadequate teacher preparation, and insufficient policy support hinder optimal impact. The paper concludes that curriculum reforms, innovative pedagogy, ethical leadership training, and institutional strengthening are essential for achieving sustainable peace and development. Integrating education reforms with governance improvements offers a holistic pathway toward national transformation. Ultimately, value-based education combined with good governance practices provides a sustainable strategy for promoting social justice, national security, and inclusive development.

CP.051

EFFECTIVE ADMINISTRATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION FOR IMPROVEMENT OF RANKING OF UNIVERSITIES IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

Higher education institutions are regarded as the Ivory Towers of calibrated knowledge where human capacity is enhanced, cultivated and developed. Effective administration of higher education remains a contemporary global response to vigorous teaching and research in order to respond to international marketing opportunities thereby improving their ranking. This study is aimed at examining the level of effective administration of higher education for improvement of ranking in universities in Nigeria. In this paper, effective administration of higher education is presented to mean the strategic process and approach of integrating an international, intercultural or global initiative in the rationale, structure and functions in the implementation of instructional programmes at the post-secondary education thereby birthing excellence to achieve improved ranking and international relevance. This paper adopts secondary data sources and content analysis for the dual purposes of data collection and analysis. This paper therefore advocates that universities in Nigeria should be able to re-shuffle and re-design their instructional programmes (Curricula) so as to be marketable in the global knowledge economy as well as across their national boundaries. This can only be achieved by integrating the process of internationalization which the Ivy League Universities have long adopted to assert their relevance in the world university ranking.

Keywords: Effective administration, higher education, improvement, ranking, universities and Nigeria.



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CP.052

A Dynamic Mathematical Systems Model for Balancing Security, Economic Growth, and Environmental Sustainability in Nigeria

By

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Abstract

Sustainable development in Nigeria requires a careful balance between security, economic growth, and environmental protection. This paper presents a dynamic mathematical systems model that captures the complex interactions among these three critical dimensions. Using a system of differential equations, the model describes how security stability influences economic performance, how economic growth impacts environmental quality, and how environmental degradation feeds back into societal insecurity. Equilibrium and stability analyses identify conditions under which policy interventions can maintain a sustainable balance among the three sectors. The model is illustrated with a contextual interpretation grounded in Nigeria's socio-economic and environmental realities. Results highlight critical trade-offs and provide quantitative insights into how adjustments in security expenditure, economic planning, and environmental management can jointly optimize national development outcomes. By integrating mathematics into the study of social and economic policy, this research offers a novel framework for policymakers to simulate and evaluate strategic decisions. The paper contributes to knowledge by providing a rigorous, mathematically grounded approach to understanding interdependent national priorities, emphasizing the role of quantitative analysis in sustainable development planning. Keywords: Mathematical modeling; Sustainable development; Security; Economic growth; Environmental sustainability

CP.053

Digital Governance and Public Service Delivery in Nigeria (2010–2025)

By

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ABSTRACT

Digital governance has crystallized as a transformative paradigm in Nigeria's public sector reform architecture, fundamentally reconfiguring the modalities of public service delivery. This study interrogates the nexus between digital governance and public service delivery in Nigeria from 2010 to



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2025, a period characterized by intensified institutional digitization, platformization of administrative processes, and data-driven policy implementation. Situated within the reform continuum of the Nigerian Fourth Republic, the paper conceptualizes digital governance as the systemic integration of information and communication technologies into bureaucratic structures to enhance efficiency, transparency, and accountability. Methodologically, the study adopts a mixed-methods design, integrating quantitative regression analysis of service performance indicators with qualitative content analysis of policy frameworks and institutional reports. The analytical objective is to ascertain the extent to which digital governance initiatives exert measurable effects on service accessibility, responsiveness, procedural efficiency, and citizen satisfaction. Findings reveal a statistically significant and positive association between digital governance adoption and improvements in service delivery outcomes. Nonetheless, structural impediments—including infrastructural insufficiencies, digital asymmetries, cybersecurity vulnerabilities, and organizational inertia—attenuate the transformative potential of these reforms. The study contends that digital governance, while demonstrably catalytic, requires robust regulatory regimes, sustained capital investment, and institutional capacity consolidation to achieve long-term systemic impact. The paper advances scholarly discourse on governance modernization in emerging democracies and provides empirically grounded policy prescriptions for consolidating technology-enabled public administration in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Governance, Digital Governance; Public Service Delivery; Institutional Reform*

CP.054

Security as a catalyst for economic growth: Leveraging peaceful development for Nigeria's Future

By

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Abstract

This study examines the role of security as a primary driver for economic growth by evaluating the impact of internal security stability and government-led peacebuilding initiatives on Nigeria's macroeconomic performance and sustainable development initiatives. The study is based on the idea that peace and stability are necessary for productive investment and sustainable growth. It looks into two main research questions: first, how does the internal security stability affect important macroeconomic indicators in Nigeria between 2005 and 2024 and second, how much do government



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security policies and peacebuilding programs facilitate sustainable economic development throughout Nigeria region during the period under review? The research is anchored on the security-Development Nexus theory. The research adopts a mixed-methods approach, combines time-series and panel data analysis with regional case studies, to assess the empirical relationship between security conditions and economic outcomes, while considering institutional and regional heterogeneity. Quantitative data from national and international sources are used to assess the impact of security stability on investment, labour market performance, and output growth, while qualitative evidence from policy documents and stakeholders interviews offers insights into the efficacy of security interventions and peacebuilding strategies. The results revealed that enhancements in internal security markedly bolster investor confidence, stimulate job creation, and promote enduring economic growth, with peacebuilding initiative serving a pivotal mediating role in fragile and conflict-affected areas. The study recommends strengthening internal security governance as a foundation for sustainable economic recovery and systematic integration of peacebuilding into national and subnational development planning framework.

Keywords: Security and development, internal security stability, peacebuilding, economic growth

CP.055

Need for the Reassessment of the Relevance of Ethics, Values, and Moral Education in Nigerian Schools and Its Implications for Social Studies and Civic Education Curriculum

By

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Abstract

This paper examines the need to reassess the relevance of ethics, values, and moral education in Nigerian schools and analyzes its implications for Social Studies and Civic Education curricula. Concerns about declining moral standards among youths, rising social vices, corruption, and civic disengagement have intensified calls for stronger ethical foundations within the education system. Using a conceptual and analytical approach grounded in moral development and social learning theories, the study clarifies the meanings of ethics, values, and moral education; traces the historical development of moral education in Nigeria; and evaluates the current state of ethical instruction across educational levels. The paper also identifies factors responsible for ethical decline among students, including weak family structures, media influence, socio-economic challenges, inadequate curriculum implementation, and insufficient teacher preparation. It further examines the role of schools in character formation and highlights curriculum implications for Social Studies and Civic Education as key subjects for promoting responsible citizenship. Strategies for integrating ethics into school programmes, implementation challenges, and policy recommendations are also discussed. The paper concludes that a comprehensive curriculum reform, strengthened teacher training, and collaborative engagement among stakeholders are essential for restoring ethical consciousness and fostering national development.

Keywords: *ethics education, moral education, values education, Social Studies, Civic Education, curriculum reform*



CP.056

QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF RELATIONSHIP AMONG SOCIAL INDICES AND GOVERNANCE- CORRUPTION IN SELECTED STATES OF SOUTH EAST NIGERIA

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Abstract

The study examines causal relationship among social indices such as measures of security, economic growth and sense of environmental protection and governance-corruption among inhabitants of two selected states in South East Nigeria. Using random sampling technique, the researchers selected two states (Imo and Anambra States) among the five South Eastern states. From these, cluster sampling technique was used to sample a total number of 2000 respondents who were stratified on the basis of their gender and level of education. Specifically, 1200 among the samples were female and 800 were male. To elicit needed data, a self-made questionnaire titled Social Indices and Governance-Corruption Questionnaire (SIGCQ) was used. The questionnaire, SIGCQ was tested to be valid using face validity approach and was found reliable on reliability co-efficient of 0.74. Simple percentages and Person Moment Correlation statistics (Pearson r) were used to answer the raised research questions and test the generated four null-hypotheses. Findings revealed a significant relationship between high incidence of governance-corruption and weak economic growth and significant relationship between high incidence of governance-corruption and low sense of environmental protection. However, there was no significant relationship between security and governance-corruption. On the level of descriptive analysis using percentages, results further reveal that increased emphasis on security spending, driven by insecurity, often diverts attention and resources away from environmental protection initiatives. Weak institutional accountability and limited transparency in public resource management exacerbate these trade-offs, constraining sustainable development outcomes. It was therefore concluded that improved governance practices can be associated with better economic performance and stronger commitment to environmental protection.

KEYWORDS: Governance-Corruption, Security, Economic-growth, Environmental protection, Quantitative analysis.



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CP.057

Military Spending, Government Education Expenditure and School Enrollment in Nigeria: Engel-Granger Two Step Cointegration Approach

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Abstract

This study examined the relationship between share of government expenditure on military and education on school enrolment in Nigeria. Theoretically, government expenditure on education increases school enrolment while insecure school environment reduces enrolment. Military spending is expected to improve national security and guarantee safety in schools and in turn improve school enrolment. The objective of the study is to examine the impact of government spending on the military and education as a percentage of government expenditure on school enrolment. Time series data on gross school enrolment (GSE), military expenditure as share of government expenditure (MGDP), government expenditure on education as share of government expenditure (GEX), exchange rate (EXC) and interest rate (INT) covering from 1981 to 2024 were utilized. Engle-Granger two step cointegration approach was estimated. The long-run result indicates existence of stable cointegrating relationship among the variables. Finding shows that MGDP and GEX exert a positive and statistically significant effects on school enrolment in the long-run. Exchange rate is statistically significant and positively related to school enrolment while interest rate is negatively related to school enrolment in the long-run. The short-run error correction model shows that deviations from long-run equilibrium is corrected up to 19.5 percent annually. The findings underscore the need for government to sustain its fiscal commitment towards security and education which will improve enrolment and educational outcomes.

CP.058

^{1,2,3,4} Security Expenditure, Economic Growth, and Environmental Sustainability in Nigeria: A Panel Data Analysis (2000–2024)

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Abstract

The paper focuses on discussing the relationship between security spending and economic growth and environmental sustainability in Nigeria during 2000 - 2024 and also compares Nigeria to a West African (ECOWAS) panel standard. Annual data are obtained with references to the World Bank database, World Development Indicators (WDI) through the following: military expenditure as a share of GDP (MS.MIL.XPND.GD.ZS), GDP per capita growth (NY.GDP.PCAP.KD.ZG), and the emission of greenhouse-gases (GHG) per capita excluding land-use change and forestry (EN.GHG.ALL.PC.CE.AR5). Environmental sustainability is quantified (i) directly in the form of ln



ANNUAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE 2026



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(GHG emissions per capita) and (ii) in the form of a composite index, which augments with renewable energy utilization and forest coverage and declines with emissions. A case study of pooled and fixed-effects (country and year) panel models with cluster-robust standard errors is estimated using time-series data on Nigeria only. In terms of the average military spending during the period, Nigeria spends an average of 0.56 percent of GDP on military expenditure, which is lower compared to the average 2.12 percent in ECOWAS, whereas average GHG emissions per capita are approximately 1.98 tCO₂, which is higher than the ECOWAS average. Empirical studies have shown that, in a pooled estimation, high military expenditure correlates with a greater emission, although correlation in within-country (fixed-effects) estimation is less, an indication that the correlation may largely be cross country. The growth of military expenditure and the growth of GDP per capita are both negatively related to sustainability when the environmental sustainability is gauged using the composite index (2000 - 2021). The findings emphasize that security policies are required to reduce the environmental externalities and the growth policies need to be such that welfare gains are not coupled to emissions as a result of energy transition and land protection.

Keywords: military expenditure; economic growth; greenhouse gas emissions; renewable energy; forest cover; Nigeria; ECOWAS; panel

CP.059

Influence of Liquidity Management on Financial Performance of Deposit Money Banks

Case of Guaranty Trust Bank Limited (GTBank) Between 2003 to 2024

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Abstract

Management of liquidity in any organization minimizes default risk, while excessive, idle cash can, in some cases, negatively affect performance. Effective management, such as maintaining optimal cash reserves and loan-to-deposit ratios, is critical to ensuring both liquidity and increased return on equity. Effective liquidity management is essential for Deposit Money Banks (DMBs), positively impacting financial performance, ensuring stability, and minimizing default risks. This study examines the effect of liquidity management (liquidity ratio, loan to deposit ratio and current ratio) on performance of DMBs in Nigeria. The study aimed at finding out the effect of liquidity ratio, loan to deposit ratio and current ratio) on performance of DMBs in Nigeria. The study employed an ex-post facto research design and using Guaranty Trust Bank Limited (GTBANK). Multiple regressions were used to analyze the data collected using computer based statistical package (STATA).. Two



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hypotheses were formulated and statistically tested at 5 per cent level of significance. It was discovered that there is a significant relationship between liquidity management and the performance of Deposit Money Banks in Nigeria. The correlation results reveal positive impacts between liquidity and profitability. The key results indicate that only the banks with optimum liquidity were able to maximize returns. The study concludes that illiquidity and excess liquidity pose problem to bank management operations and recommends that bank should adopt optimum liquidity model for efficiency and effectiveness. The study however recommends that banks management pay more emphasis on the three variables (liquidity, loan to deposit and current ratios) to improve the performance.

Key Words: Return on Equity, Return on Total Assets Interest Rate Margin,

CP.060

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM AS A PANACEA FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY OF RURAL AREAS IN SOUTH EAST STATES OF NIGERIA.

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Abstract:

This study examines Community Development program as a panacea for socio Economic Sustainability in Rural Areas of South East States. Fundamentally speaking, South East States Nigeria is facing significant Socio-Economic Challenges including Poverty, Unemployment, inadequate infrastructure and insecurity which has hindered rural development. The objective of this study is to asses the Impact of Community Development Initiatives, Rural livelihood and identify strategies for enhancing sustainability. The study reviewed extant literature and extracted the basic preposition of sustainable livelihood theory in the interrogation of the problematic. The study adopted qualitative research design of the documentary method of data collation and generated it's data using secondary sources. Content analysis is used to analyze the data, the findings indicate that community programs have contributed to improved livelihood, increase asses to basic services, and enhanced community cohesion. However, challenges persist including funding and inadequate supervision, Poor project Management and Limited Community engagement. Therefore, the study concludes that Community Development program can be a viable strategy for promoting socio economic sustainability in rural area of South East States if the implementing will is sustained.

Keywords: Community, development, socio economic, sustainability, rural areas.



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CP.061

POLITICAL PLURALISM AND SUSTAINABLE RESOLUTION OF CONFLICTS IN AFRICA: STRATEGIC OPTIONS FOR DRIVING REGIONAL GROWTH

By

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Abstract

This study interrogates political pluralism as a strategic pathway for sustaining peace and driving long-term growth in Africa. It specifically examines how pluralistic political systems can address the root causes of violent conflicts, including political exclusion, ethnic marginalization, weak institutions, and unequal access to resources, as well as economic, political, social, and religious tensions. This focus is informed by the premise that political pluralism, despite its structural and systemic challenges, has significantly contributed to peace, inclusivity, and social cohesion in many countries across the world, and that Africa should not be an exception. Against this backdrop, the study explores whether pluralism can sustainably resolve conflicts in African states, integrate multiple centres of power, and stimulate regional growth. Methodologically, the study adopts a qualitative document analysis of unstructured secondary data, employing a non-experimental and non-empirical research design. The analysis is anchored in the structural pluralism theoretical framework, and assumes that inclusive political arrangements enhance legitimacy, foster civic engagement, create sustainable channels for peace, and institutionalize life-long living values that limit the recurrence of conflict. The findings indicate that pluralism constitutes an inclusive political framework with inherent mechanisms, theoretical insights, and practical capacities for resolving domestic, regional, and extra-national conflicts, while simultaneously promoting good governance and economic development. The study further identifies strategic policy options for advancing regional growth in Africa, including the strengthening of democratic institutions, decentralization and power-sharing arrangements, inclusive policymaking and feedback mechanisms, regional peace-building and mediation structures, platforms for active civil society participation and restoration of mass power, institutions of reorientation, dissemination of shared values and ordinate practice of pluralism. The study concludes that political pluralism enhances governance quality, promotes equitable political development, and contributes to a more secure and less conflict-prone society through national integration and sustainable peace-building.

Keywords: *Pluralism, Political Pluralism; Conflict Resolution; Peace building; Regional Growth; Africa*



ANNUAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE 2026



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CP.062

Digital Textile Innovation and Sustainable Art Education Reform in Southeast Nigeria: Governance, Security, and Development Implications

By

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Abstract

Southeast Nigeria witnessed renewed interest in creative industries as catalysts for youth empowerment, economic diversification, and cultural sustainability. This study examined how digital textile innovation integrated within art education reforms contributed to socio-economic development, institutional efficiency, and environmental sustainability in the region. A mixed-methods design was employed, combining survey data from 312 students and instructors across six tertiary institutions, semi-structured interviews with 28 policymakers and textile entrepreneurs, and analysis of curriculum and production records. Quantitative data were analyzed using multiple regression and ANOVA techniques. Results indicated that digital textile integration significantly predicted employment readiness ($\beta = 0.48$, $p < 0.01$) and entrepreneurial intention ($\beta = 0.41$, $p < 0.05$). Institutions implementing structured digital textile modules recorded a 27% increase in graduate self-employment rates and a 19% reduction in environmentally harmful dyeing practices within two academic cycles. Furthermore, regression analysis revealed that administrative support and technological infrastructure jointly explained 52% of the variance in sustainable production outcomes ($R^2 = 0.52$). However, bureaucratic delays and limited funding significantly moderated innovation scalability ($p < 0.05$). The study demonstrated that embedding digital design technologies, eco-friendly dye systems, and entrepreneurship-driven training within coordinated governance frameworks enhanced local value chains and reduced youth vulnerability to socio-economic insecurity. The findings supported an adaptive policy model linking digital creativity, institutional reform, and green production systems to regional resilience and inclusive growth.

Keywords: Development, Governance, Innovation, Security, Sustainability



ANNUAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE 2026



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CP.063

IMPACT OF DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION TOWARD SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

The rapid advancements in digital technologies have prompted organizations to embrace digital transformations (DTs) in order to enhance efficiency, gain a competitive advantage, and achieve long-term sustainability objectives. However, the successful adoption of innovative digital technologies necessitates the careful consideration of various factors, such as stakeholder engagement, resource allocation, risk mitigation, and the availability of resources and implementation support. This study examines the sustainable adoption of innovative digital technologies (DTs) within digital transformations. The data for this study were collected from 760 stakeholders through a questionnaire survey and analyzed using SPSS software (Version 27). This study's results underscore the significance of considering the efficiency of the transformation process and the long-term sustainability outcomes for organizations. The findings of the analysis clarify that integrating sustainability principles and DT has a positive impact on the effectiveness of the transformation, as indicated by environmental, social, and economic performance indicators. This study's novelty lies in its focus on incorporating sustainability principles into the digital transformation process. The results of this study demonstrate that organizations' long-term sustainability outcomes are enhanced when their digital transformation goals align with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The purpose of this study emphasizes the importance of arranging digital transformations with sustainable objectives to ensure the overall success and longevity of transformation efforts.

Keywords: digital transformation; sustainable development; digital technology; stakeholders; economy; governance

CP.064

ASSESSMENT OF FLOOD IMPACT ON RICE PRODUCTION IN DOKO AND ITS ENVIRONS, NIGER STATE, NIGERIA.

By

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ABSTRACT

Flooding has emerged as one of the most recurrent environmental hazards affecting agricultural productivity in Nigeria, particularly within floodplain communities of the Niger River Basin. In recent decades, climate variability, land-use changes, and inadequate flood management practices have



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intensified flood occurrences, posing significant threats to rice production and rural livelihoods. This study assessed the impact of flood on rice production in Doko and its environs in Niger State, Nigeria. The study integrates geospatial analysis and socio-economic survey techniques for data collection. Landsat satellite imagery for Digital Elevation Model (DEM) data was used to assess flood vulnerability. Rainfall data were obtained from the ERA5 database to evaluate climatic trends. Findings revealed a strong influence of flood vulnerability by low-lying topography, proximity to river channels, and expanding built-up areas that encroach floodplains. The study found that built-up areas increased from 9.26% in 2004 to 19.65% in 2024, reflecting rapid land-use transformation that exacerbates flood risk. A combined 72.3% of respondents reported either moderate (39.9%) or severe (32.4%) damage, while only 9.5% experienced no damage whenever flood occurs. The study recommends investment in drainage infrastructure. Governments and development partners should prioritize the construction and maintenance of effective drainage systems to mitigate flood risks.

Keywords: Flooding, and Rice Production, Floodplain, DEM.

CP.065

Value Reorientation through Education : A Pathway to Sustainable Development in Imo State

By

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Abstract

Nigeria, as a signatory to the sustainable development goals gave assent to its intentions to domesticate those goals. This effort has however been hindered by such deep-rooted challenges as insecurity, economic inequality, corruption, and environmental degradation. Though Nigeria has never been short on policy reforms and economic strategies, these challenges reflect an underlying crisis of values that affects governance, citizenship, and national cohesion. This paper sought to examine the nexus between value orientation and sustainable development with particular reference to Imo state. Two hypotheses were formulated to guide the study. The researchers adopted a mixed method approach in order to collect data on the lived experiences of the participants. 300 structured questionnaires were distributed across selected communities in Imo state. Three focus group discussions were held with six participants as well as four in-depth interviews to elicit data. Reliability was determined using Cronbach's Alpha to test internal consistency. A reliability coefficient of 0.70 and above was considered acceptable. Data were analysed using t-test, anova and multi regression analysis to determine relationships between variables. The results indicate that sustainable development in Nigeria depends fundamentally on value reorientation achieved through education and the broader socialisation process and that Education serves as a strategic instrument for shaping attitudes, ethical standards, and civic responsibility. It was also found out that through families, schools, religious institutions, media, and community structures, societies transmit norms that influence behaviour and national priorities. The paper concludes that value-based education and intentional socialisation are indispensable pathways to achieving long-term sustainable development in Nigeria.

Keywords: Value reorientation, education, socialisation, sustainable development, civic responsibility, Imo state



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CP.066

Integration of Social Work into Social Education and Management Sciences: Essential Ingredients Toward Achieving Human Relationships and Sustainable Development.

BY

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Abstract

The integration of Social Work into Social Education and Management Sciences has become increasingly imperative in addressing complex social challenges and promoting sustainable development. As societies confront inequality, unemployment, organizational conflict, and social exclusion, interdisciplinary approaches that strengthen human relationships and promote inclusive development are essential. This study examines the essential ingredients required for effectively embedding social work principles, values, and methods within social education and management sciences to enhance institutional effectiveness and sustainable outcomes. The study adopted a qualitative research design anchored in a desk review methodology. Relevant scholarly articles, policy documents, textbooks, and empirical studies on social work practice, social education, management sciences, and sustainable development were systematically reviewed and analyzed using thematic content analysis. The methodology enabled the identification of recurring themes related to professional values, interdisciplinary collaboration, curriculum integration, ethical leadership, and participatory governance. Findings reveal that core social work values such as respect for human dignity, social justice, empowerment, advocacy, and empathy serve as foundational pillars for strengthening human relationships within educational and management systems. Furthermore, competencies including case management, community engagement, conflict resolution, and policy advocacy significantly enhance organizational performance and social responsiveness. The study also identifies curriculum reform, professional training, collaborative research, and supportive policy frameworks as critical mechanisms for successful integration.

The paper concludes that integrating social work into social education and management sciences is a strategic pathway toward fostering cohesive human relationships and achieving sustainable development. Such synergy promotes inclusive institutions, participatory decision-making, and socially responsible management practices essential for long-term societal progress.

Keywords: Integration; social education; management sciences; sustainable development; human relationships.



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CP.067

Innovation and Entrepreneurship for Economic Development

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Abstract

This study examined Innovation and Entrepreneurship as an economic tool for development in Nigeria. Innovation involves moving beyond just creativity to practically apply novel solutions that improve efficiency, satisfy user needs, or transform industries. It provides the creative spark, while entrepreneurship manages the risks, resources, and execution to create economic value and solve consumer problems. Innovation is the application of technology to improve an existing procedure. Innovation in entrepreneurship is essential as It helps to generate creative ideas, help business owners to progress forward, and drive economic growth. Innovation and Entrepreneurship are known processes for creating, implementing new ideas and formulating strategies required to launch a new venture. This often involves a significant financial risk to generate profit or social value. They jointly act as a driver for economic growth, societal change and encompass activities from small business ownership to launching high-growth startups. Regrettably lack of innovation and Entrepreneurship in Nigeria has primarily perpetuated poverty through low-productivity, labor-intensive work, crippling economic growth and loss of significant foreign exchange due to importing goods that could be produced locally, which hinders the growth of small and medium enterprises (SMEs).The persistent absence of innovation and entrepreneurship in Nigeria and lack of policy implementations draw attention to the challenges of the rule of law which in particular can provide a safe operating environment for the unemployed in particular and the entire society.

Keywords: Innovation, Entrepreneurship, Economic Growth, Technology, Nigeria.



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CP.068

BALANCING SECURITY, ECONOMIC GROWTH, AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY: RETHINKING NIGERIA'S DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES FOR INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE NATIONAL PROGRESS

BY

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ABSTRACT

Sustainable development remains a critical goal for developing countries seeking to improve economic prosperity while maintaining environmental integrity and social stability. In Nigeria, however, the pursuit of development is often challenged by the complex interaction of security concerns, economic pressures, and environmental degradation. These challenges highlight the need to rethink national priorities and development values in order to achieve a more balanced and sustainable development pathway. This paper examines the relationship between security, economic growth, and environmental protection in Nigeria and argues that sustainable development can only be achieved when these three pillars are addressed simultaneously. The analysis shows that persistent insecurity, including insurgency, communal conflicts, and resource-based violence, has negatively affected economic productivity and disrupted environmental governance. At the same time, economic activities in sectors such as oil exploration, agriculture, and industrial production have contributed to environmental problems including pollution, deforestation, and land degradation. The study finds that Nigeria's development strategies have often prioritized economic growth without sufficient attention to environmental sustainability and long-term security stability. This imbalance has contributed to environmental vulnerabilities and increased socio-economic tensions in many communities. The paper therefore emphasizes the need for integrated policies that promote responsible resource management, strengthen environmental regulation, and support inclusive economic development. The paper concludes that rethinking development priorities is essential for achieving sustainable progress in Nigeria. A balanced approach that integrates security, economic growth, and environmental protection will enhance national resilience and promote long-term sustainable development.

Keywords: Sustainable development, security, economic growth, environmental protection, Nigeria



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CP.069

A Review of Climate Change and Some of its Controversies: Connecting the Dots

BY

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Abstract

The issue of climate change has orchestrated many controversies. They are multi-faceted. This paper sets out to review climate change and some of its controversies. The trajectory aimed to connect the dots in the issue. The study adopted the combination of literature review and empirical studies. Data were obtained from secondary sources. The first set of authors, analyzed the annual rainfall and mean annual temperature distributions in Bauchi town, for an extended period of 30 years (1978-2008). Subsequent authors examined the water supply by some communities in Isiala Ngwa North Local Government Area, Abia State, for the years 2001 and 2016. A photo of Sunspots was taken by the SOHO Telescope image of the Sun for the year 2001 (1), and 2009 (r). The rainfall and temperature data were analyzed with tables while that of the water supply was with Differences (Litres), Percentage Rating and Mean. The results showed increases in annual temperature and annual rainfall by 0.2mm and 0.0299°C respectively. Increases were equally evinced in the water supply in households. They ranged from an average of 84.21 litres in 2001 to 201.27 litres in 2016. The water demand also increased from 11,090,160 litres in 2001 to 17,480,790 litres in 2016. However, from the SOHO Telescope image of the Sun for the year 2001 (1), and 2009 (r), the Sun hit a 50-year low in solar wind pressure, a 55-year low in radio emission and a 100-year low in Sunspot activity, instead of the Sun becoming more active after a quiet spell. The study concludes that climate change has caused increases in annual rainfall and mean annual temperature distributions in Bauchi. It equally concludes that the water supply had significant shortage to meet demand at the household level in Isiala Ngwa North. Along similar lines, the study posits that the recent Sunspot controversies are among the controversies of climate change.

Keywords : Climate change, controversies, connecting, dots



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CP.070

RETHINKING ECONOMICS EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN IMO STATE, NIGERIA: EVALUATING TUTORS' ICT QUALITY COMPETENCE INSTRUCTIONAL PROVISION

BY

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ABSTRACT

The researcher investigated Rethinking Economics Education for Sustainable Development in Imo-West, Imo State, Nigeria: Evaluating Tutors' ICT Quality Competence Instructional Provision. In this research, two research questions and two corresponding hypotheses guided the study. A descriptive survey research design was used in this study. 30,206 students from all 97 secondary schools in Imo State's Orlu Education Zones make up the study's population. The study used purposive and cluster sampling strategies to pick 395 students from 16 secondary schools in Orlu Education Zones, Imo State. Evaluating Tutors Quality Competence Instructional Provision Scale (ETQCIPS), a rating scale created by the researcher and consisting of 32 items rated as Extremely High Competency Level (EHCL), High Competency Level (HCL), Low Competency Level (LCL), and Extremely Low Competency Level (ELCL), served as the study's instrument. Cronbach alpha statistics yielded a reliability coefficient of 0.82. While the z-test statistics were used to test the hypotheses, the researcher used mean scores and standard deviations to analyse the data in order to answer the research questions. The findings showed that economics tutors' proficiency with ICT for high-quality instruction is limited and not statistically significant. Additionally, it was discovered that economics tutors in public senior secondary schools in Imo State's Orlu Education Zones have a high and noteworthy level of proficiency in mentoring techniques, classroom management, and classroom assessment for high-quality instructional delivery. These findings led to several recommendations, including that the government regularly provide workshops, seminars, and in-service trainings for tutors in the state's secondary schools led by computer specialists. Tutors will be able to acquire the ICT skills necessary to give education in classrooms.

Keywords; Rethinking Economics Education, Sustainable Development, Imo State, ICT, Instructional provision



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CP.070

EFFECT OF TAX DIGITIZATION ON FEDERAL REVENUE GENERATION IN NIGERIA

BY

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Abstract

This study investigates the differential effect of tax digitization on federal revenue generation in Nigeria, comparing the pre-digitalization period (2010–2016) with the post-digitalization era (2017–2024, excluding 2017 as the implementation base year). The broad objective is to evaluate structural shifts in revenue yields from seven major tax heads; Petroleum Profit Tax (PPT), Company Income Tax (CIT), Capital Gains Tax (CGT), Stamp Duty (SD), Value Added Tax (VAT), Education Tax (EDT), and Nigeria Information Technology Development Fund (NITDEF) on total Federal Collected Revenue (FEDREV). An ex-post facto research design was employed using secondary annual data (2010–2024) sourced from FIRS reports and Central Bank of Nigeria Statistical Bulletins, yielding seven paired observations per period. Paired samples t-tests tested mean differences in revenue components, supplemented by descriptive statistics and correlations via SPSS Version 23. Correlations were weak and insignificant ($p > 0.05$), indicating structural rather than linear shifts. Paired t-tests revealed a significant increase only for SD (mean difference = -74.64 , $t = -2.494$, $p = 0.047$); all others were insignificant (total revenue: $t = -1.589$, $p = 0.163$; PPT: $t = 0.855$, $p = 0.425$; CIT: $t = -0.606$, $p = 0.567$). The study recommendations include strengthening inter-agency digital linkages, expanding e-invoicing mandates, boosting taxpayer literacy campaigns, and institutionalizing monitoring to sustain gains and diversify from oil.

Keywords: Tax digitization, Revenue Collection Nigeria, Paired t-test, Stamp Duty

CP.070

Effect of Compliance Costs Disclosure on Financial Performance in Nigeria's Oil and Gas Industry

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Abstract

This study investigates the effect of compliance cost disclosure on the financial performance of Nigerian oil and gas firms, with a focus on audit fees, legal and professional fees, and filing and registration fees. The research adopts a quantitative approach using panel data from 40 observations over a ten-year period. The Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) regression technique is employed to examine the



relationship between compliance cost disclosure and financial performance, measured by return on assets (ROA). Descriptive statistics reveal that compliance costs vary widely among firms, with a small number incurring substantially higher expenditures, while ROA shows moderate variability with some extreme performance values. The regression results indicate that audit fees, legal and professional fees, and filing and registration fees disclosure do not have a statistically significant effect on ROA, although these expenditures remain critical for regulatory compliance, corporate legitimacy, and risk management. The findings are interpreted through the lenses of agency theory and legitimacy theory, suggesting that compliance cost disclosure primarily enhances transparency, accountability, and stakeholder confidence rather than immediate profitability. The study concludes that while compliance costs may not directly improve short-term financial performance, they play a strategic role in promoting sustainable development, balancing economic growth, corporate accountability, and social and environmental responsibility. The study recommends that oil and gas firms in Nigeria adopt transparent compliance reporting, align compliance costs with long-term sustainability goals, and continuously monitor expenditure efficiency to optimize both legitimacy and financial outcomes.

CP.071

CORRUPTION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN NIGERIA

BY

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ABSTRACT

Corruption refers to the act of misusing public assets and powers for personal interest. The Nigerian economy is rife with corruption, translating to public finance mismanagement. Existing studies on corruption and growth in Nigeria covered 1995-2020; and while remaining inconclusive, largely focused on either the determinants of corruption or the economic benefits of corruption. This study takes a holistic approach to examine corruption and growth by ascertaining the determinants of corruption, with particular focus on the magnitude and causal relationship between Corruption and economic growth in Nigeria. This study was based on the Kpakpin model of corruption. The variables used were Real Gross Domestic Product, Corruption, Labour Force Participation, Gross Fixed Capital Formation, Degree of Openness, Foreign Direct Investment, Inflation, Per Capita GDP, Government Expenditure, Oil Revenue and Political Development for the period 1995 to 2021. The Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) and the Breitung and Candelon Spectral causality-based estimation methods were used. Data used were sourced from the World Development Indicators, World Governance Indicators, and from Transparency International open data. The results were analyzed at a significant level. Findings revealed that one-lagged value of CPT, per capita GDP, and government expenditure were the determinants of corruption in the short run, while government expenditure, oil revenue, and inflation were the long-run determinants of corruption in Nigeria. A long-run cointegrating relationship existed between corruption and economics growth in Nigeria. Corruption was negatively related to economic growth both in the short-run ($\rho = 1.856$) and long-run ($\rho = 0.917$) in Nigeria. A unidirectional causality runs from economic growth to corruption. Corruption was negatively related to economic



growth in Nigeria. Upgrading the facilities available to the anti-graft agencies, long-term anti-corruption campaigns. The discontinuation of presidential pardons to convicted corrupt public officials important to deter corrupt practices and foster economic growth in Nigeria.

CP.072

**REVIEW OF ELECTRONIC VOTING AS A PANACEA FOR ELECTION MALPRACTICES
IN NIGERIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM: CHALLENGES AND BENEFITS**

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ABSTRACT

The Nigerian political system has witnessed rising occurrences of election malpractice in the last decade. This has been due to election rigging and other forms of electoral fraud. In order to find a sustainable solution to this malpractice, the introduction of electronic voting (e-voting) has been suggested. This paper reviews the challenges, benefits, and issues associated with e-voting as a panacea for election malpractice in Nigeria. The review of existing literature revealed that e-voting can reduce the cost of conducting elections and reduce the opportunity for electoral fraud. The review suggests that the introduction of e-voting in the Nigerian political system would require adequate cyber security measures, trust-building initiatives, and proper legal frameworks to ensure its successful implementation. It is recommended that there should be an effective policy that would ensure the security of the system as well as the credibility of the results. Furthermore, a comprehensive awareness campaign needs to be conducted to ensure that voters understand the process and are comfortable using the system. In conclusion, e-voting has the potential to reduce the occurrence of election malpractice in the Nigerian political system. However, the successful implementation of e-voting will require effective policy interventions and trust-building initiatives. Additionally, the costs of acquiring the necessary infrastructure and equipment and implementing proper legal frameworks need to be considered

Keywords: *Electronic Voting, General Election, ICT, INEC, Cyber attack*

CP.073



PRIORITIZING CORPORATE LIQUIDITY STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVED FIRM PERFORMANCE : A STRATEGY FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH IN NIGERIA

By

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Abstract

This study examines the role of corporate liquidity strategies in improving firm performance, with emphasis on how optimal liquidity levels influence profitability, solvency, and operational efficiency. The motivation for the research stems from the growing recognition from empirical literature that private section is an engine for economic growth. Liquidity is essential for meeting short-term obligations and sustaining business continuity. Excessive liquidity holdings constrains investment opportunities and reduce firms returns. The study adopts an ex-post facto research design using secondary data obtained from firms' audited financial statements. Liquidity is measured using key indicators such as the current ratio, quick ratio, and cash ratio, while firm performance is proxied by return on assets and return on equity. Multiple regression techniques is employed to evaluate the nature and strength of the relationship between liquidity management and performance outcomes. Findings from the analysis indicate that liquidity strategies significantly influence firm performance. Maintaining optimal liquidity improves firms' ability to meet obligations, sustain operations, and build investor confidence that will create good investment climate for economic growth. On the other hand, excessive liquid asset retention reduces profitability due to opportunity costs. The study therefore concludes that firms should adopt balanced liquidity policies that align working capital efficiency with long-term profitability objectives for economic growth. The study recommends that corporate managers should develop strategic liquidity frameworks that ensure financial stability while supporting sustainable growth and value creation.

Key Words: Corporate Liquidity, Economic Growth, Prioritizing, Firms Performance, Financial Statement

CP.074

Eco-Visual Intelligence Systems: Community-Based Art, Environmental Security, and Sustainable Development Governance in the Niger Delta, Nigeria

By

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Abstract

Chronic oil-induced environmental degradation and recurrent resource conflicts weakened environmental governance and human security in the Niger Delta, Nigeria. Despite the availability of satellite-based ecological monitoring, limited public interpretation of environmental data constrained participatory sustainability efforts. This study assessed the governance and security effects of structured



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community-based eco-visual art interventions implemented across 36 oil-impacted communities between 2018 and 2025. Using a convergent mixed-methods design, the analysis integrated remote-sensing degradation indices, participatory mural mapping, and a balanced panel dataset on environmental compliance and conflict incidence. A fixed-effects panel regression model controlling for population density, oil-production intensity, and prior conflict trends indicated that intervention communities experienced a 31% increase in environmental compliance behaviors ($\beta = .38, p < .01$) and a 19% reduction in reported resource-conflict incidents ($\beta = -.27, p < .05$) relative to matched controls. ANOVA results confirmed statistically significant between-group differences ($F = 6.84, p < .01$). Spatial overlay analysis further showed improvements in waste-disposal patterns and localized oil spill reporting. Qualitative evidence from focus groups and policy stakeholders revealed that eco-visual storytelling improved comprehension of climate vulnerability metrics and pollution data by translating technical indicators into culturally embedded imagery. The findings demonstrated that eco-visual intelligence systems strengthened science-policy-community linkages and contributed to measurable environmental security and sustainable development governance outcomes in ecologically fragile regions.

Keywords: Environmental Governance; Environmental Security; Niger Delta; Sustainable Development; Visual Arts

CP.075

Globalisation, Citizenship and Development in Nigeria

By

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Abstract

Globalisation has extensively transformed the spatial organisation of social relations and transaction, facilitating the flow of networks of human activities and associations through advanced information communication technologies. While scholars have focused on its economic, political and social dynamics, there still exist identifiable research gaps in the area of impacts of globalisation on state-citizens relations and how this shapes citizens participation in national development in a developing state like Nigeria. Using a qualitative research method with content analysis of secondary data, this paper examines constraints and opportunities which globalisation offers for constructive citizens' engagement with institutions and functionaries of the state and government, and how these influence citizens' involvement in national development. The paper argues that the substance of global competition among states in the era of globalisation have expanded beyond issues of balance of trade and power to include competitive struggle for citizens' loyalty and contribution to development. Transnational forces of globalization have weakened the traditional political bond that binds the state with its citizens, and continued to provide centrifugal pull for citizens physical and ideologically exit from the state. The consequential asymmetrical redistribution of citizens results in rising depletion of



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the social capital of the state where many highly trained, skilled and qualified citizens relocate for better life opportunities elsewhere. Since development is citizens' enterprise, state-citizens relations need to be strengthened for more effective developmental globalisation in Nigeria.

Key words: Globalisation, Citizenship, State, Citizen, Development, Social capital

CP.076

ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE AS A CATALYST FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION: REPOSITIONING INSTITUTIONAL PRIORITIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

BY

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Abstract

This study examined environmental governance as a catalytic mechanism for disaster risk reduction (DRR) and sustainable development in Nigeria. Against the backdrop of recurrent flooding, environmental degradation, and growing socio-economic vulnerabilities, the research interrogated how institutional effectiveness, regulatory enforcement, and inter-agency coordination influenced disaster outcomes. Drawing on a mixed-methods design, quantitative data (2005–2023) were analysed using multiple regression models, while qualitative insights were obtained from semi-structured interviews with key environmental and emergency management officials. The findings revealed a statistically significant negative relationship between environmental governance effectiveness and disaster frequency ($\beta = -0.62$, $p < 0.01$), indicating that stronger compliance monitoring and regulatory enforcement reduced environmentally induced disasters. Institutional coordination positively influenced preparedness outcomes ($\beta = 0.55$, $p < 0.05$), underscoring the importance of integrated governance frameworks. Furthermore, regulatory enforcement demonstrated a significant inverse relationship with economic loss ($\beta = -0.48$, $p < 0.05$), with cost-benefit analysis suggesting that every ₦1 invested in enforcement yielded approximately ₦4 in avoided disaster losses. Qualitative evidence highlighted the strategic value of integrating environmental governance into national security planning and decentralising enforcement authority. The study concluded that environmental governance was not peripheral to development policy but central to balancing security, economic growth, and environmental protection. Strengthening institutional coherence and enforcement capacity was therefore essential for risk-informed, sustainable development in Nigeria.

Keywords: Environmental Governance; Disaster Risk Reduction; Institutional Coordination; Regulatory Enforcement; Sustainable Development.

CP.077



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THE INFLUENCE OF CHILD ABUSE ON THE PRIMARY SCHOOL PUPIL ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT IN YAKURR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA CROSS RIVER STATE NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

This study was designed to investigate the influence of child abuse and the primary school pupils' academic achievement in Yakurr Local Government Area of Cross River State. Four hypotheses were formulated to guide the study. Data were collected from both primary and secondary sources via questionnaire and personal oral interview. The data were analysed with the use of chi-square goodness of fit test as a statistical tool. The result of the study showed that child abuse be it; physical abuse, sexual abuse, and/or emotional abuse creates negative influence in the primary school pupils' academic achievement. The result of the analysis revealed that child physical, sexual and emotional abuse were statistically related to students' academic achievement. Base on the findings recommendations were made on the need to affectionately and intensified campaign for awareness creation on the menace of child abuse the future of child, family and society.

Key words: Child Abuse, Primary Pupil, Academic Achievement, Yakurr LGA.



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ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL PROTECTION POLICIES ON POVERTY REDUCTION AND INCOME INEQUALITY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

BY

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ABSTRACT

The persistence of multidimensional poverty and widening income inequality in Nigeria continues to undermine prospects for inclusive and sustainable development. In response, successive governments have implemented diverse social protection interventions aimed at mitigating vulnerability, enhancing income security, and promoting equitable redistribution. This study critically assesses the impact of selected social protection policies—including conditional cash transfers, public works programmes, and social health insurance schemes—on poverty reduction and income inequality in Nigeria. The research is anchored on the Social Risk Management Framework and the Welfare State Theory, which collectively illuminate the redistributive and protective functions of state-led interventions. Employing a mixed-methods approach, the study integrates secondary data obtained from the National Bureau of Statistics, the National Social Investment Programme, and the World Bank with primary survey data collected across selected states. Econometric techniques, including difference-in-differences estimation and inequality decomposition analysis, are utilized to ascertain the causal effects of social protection initiatives on the poverty headcount ratio and the Gini coefficient. Findings indicate that while social protection policies have contributed to short-term consumption smoothing and modest reductions in extreme poverty, their impact on structural income inequality remains limited due to targeting inefficiencies, fiscal constraints, and governance challenges. The study concludes that strengthening institutional capacity, improving beneficiary targeting mechanisms, and ensuring sustainable financing are imperative for enhancing the redistributive efficacy of social protection in Nigeria.

Keywords: Social Protection; Poverty Reduction; Income Inequality; Sustainable Development



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CP.078

Irregular Migration as Vector of Security Risk in Nigeria: Mechanisms, Manifestation and Policy Implications

BY

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Abstract

Irregular migration in Nigeria is increasingly becoming a vector through which security risks are transmitted across porous borders, amplified by weak governance, and manifested as serious threats to state and citizen security. This study investigates the mechanisms enabling this transmission, including factors such as exploitation by transnational criminal networks, mobility of armed actors, and institutional failure. It further examines how security risks manifest as proliferation of small arms, insurgent infiltration, incessant kidnappings, and communal clashes resulting from adaptation crisis, dueto resourcecontestations. Drawing on empirical data from selected border zones and policy analysis, the research reveals critical gaps in Nigeria's current approach to border-security, marked by; fragmented border management, securitization without protection, and reactive rather than preventive strategies. Therefore, effectively addressing irregular migration as a critical security system variable is essential in mitigatingthe crisis of insecurity in Nigeria. As such, the paper recommendsfollowing: integrating migration-security governance, strengthening regional cooperation, and focusing on root-cause mitigation initiatives, such as addressing unemployment, poverty and regional instability.

Keyword: Irregular migration, Vector, Security risk, Manifestation, Mitigation initiatives

CP.079

Spatio-Temporal Analysis of Forest Cover Dynamics (1987-2024) and its Implications for Conservation in Ovia South-West, Edo State, Nigeria

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Abstract

Forests are critical global assets supporting biodiversity, ecosystem services, and millions of livelihoods, yet they face severe threats from anthropogenic pressure. This is particularly acute in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria, where quantitative data on long-term forest cover dynamics is sparse.



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This study employed Remote Sensing (RS) and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to assess spatio-temporal changes in forest cover in Ovia South-West Local Government Area, Edo State, over a 37-year period (1987–2024). Landsat 5 TM (1987) and Landsat 8 OLI/TIRS (2024) imageries were classified into four land-use classes: Forest, Disturbed Forest, Farmland, and Built-up Area. The analysis revealed a severe and rapid decline in pristine forest cover. The area under natural Forest plummeted from 202,031.28 hectares (76.95%) in 1987 to 110,449.55 hectares (42.07%) in 2024, representing a loss of 91,581.73 hectares or 50% of its original extent. Concurrently, Disturbed Forest increased by 106%, and Farmland expanded by 278%, indicating that agricultural expansion is the predominant driver of deforestation and forest degradation in the area. The study concludes that the region is experiencing an unsustainable land-use transition, with high-value natural forests being rapidly converted to farmland and degraded woodlands. This establishes a critical baseline for conservation, underscoring the urgent need for targeted interventions, including sustainable agricultural intensification and the integration of geospatial data into land-use planning to guide forest restoration and policy formulation.

Keywords: Deforestation, Land Use Change, Remote Sensing, GIS and Forest Degradation.

CP.080

PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA: AN APPRAISAL

BY

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Abstract

This study examines the importance of public accountability in the sustenance of Nigeria national development. The pervasive corruption, lack of transparency and inadequate accountability mechanisms has continued to hinder Nigeria's national development. The objective is to assess the impact of public accountability on national development. The study reviewed relevant and related literature and anchored on Principal Agent theory for theoretical framework analysis. Methodological, the study employed qualitative research design of secondary sources of data collection from academic journals, government reports and reputable international organizations. Equally, content analysis was used to analysis the data. However, findings shows' that weak public accountability has contributed to Nigeria's developmental challenges including; poor governance, corruption, and inadequate public services. The study concludes that, strengthening accountability mechanism, promoting transparency and enhancing citizens' engagement are very germane for nation building.

Keywords: Public Accountability, National Development, Transparence, Corruption, Governance



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CP.081

THE NEED FOR RETHINKING VALUES AND PRIORITIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: BALANCING SECURITY, ECONOMIC GROWTH, AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION IN NIGERIA

BY

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Abstract

The growing complexities of development challenges in Nigeria have intensified the need to rethink societal values and priorities in addressing issues of national security, economic growth, and environmental protection for sustainable development. This study examined The need for rethinking values and priorities societal issues for sustainable development: balancing security, economic growth, and environmental protection in Nigeria. A descriptive survey research design was adopted for the study. Two research questions guided the study. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design. The population of the study comprised 54 lecturers in Alvan Ikoku Federal University of Education, Owerri. The entire population was used as the sample for the study using simple random sampling technique. Data were collected using a researcher-developed rating scale titled *need for rethinking values and priorities societal issues for sustainable development Rating Scale (NRVPSISDRS)*. Arithmetic mean was used to answer the research questions. The finding indicate that: a stable and secure environment is essential for the successful attainment of sustainable development goals in the country. Integrating economic advancement with environmental sustainability is essential for achieving long-term national development.

Keywords: Sustainable development, national security, economic growth, environmental protection, societal values.



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CP.082

FOREST LOCATION AND BANDITRY IN CONFLICT PRONE COMMUNITIES IN NIGERIA: AN IMPLICATION FOR COMMUNITY POLICING AND SECURITY SURVEILLANCE

By

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Abstract

This study examined “Forest Location and Banditry in conflict prone communities in Nigeria: An Implication for Community Policing and Security Surveillance. Employing the Queer Ladder Theory (QLT) and Social Disorganization as the framework of analysis, the study adopted the of descriptive survey method with a sample size of 744. This study was centered on forest location and Banditry in Mbano areas of Imo State, the study was able to discover that Lack of job opportunities for youths, inadequate police and security personnel, delayed responses to criminal activities as well as corruption within the security forces and government agencies and politicization of insecurity by political rivalries are the predominate factors that promote Banditry in Ehime Mbano LGA of Imo State. The study further observed that forest banditry leads to prolonged engagements between security forces and bandits, creating a cycle of violence that destabilizes Ehime Mbano, the fear of retaliation from bandits discourages locals from cooperating with security forces or providing critical intelligence, undermining surveillance efforts, and dense forests interfere with the effectiveness of surveillance drones, communication devices, and other technologies, limiting real-time monitoring. The study on the basis of these findings recommends among others that; the State government should make industrialization a priority as this will divert the attention of unemployed youths who are willing and capable to work from indulging into criminal acts; the federal and state government should increase the funds allocated to security agencies. More-so, increase the quality of training and weapons this security agents are exposed to. This will help them in effectively combating banditry attacks on these areas; also there should be a synergy between the stakeholders at local levels and the law enforcement agencies by releasing vital information about the hide out of these kidnappers and bandits. Keynotes: Forest locations, Banditry, Community Policing and surveillance



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CP.083

EVALUATING THE TRAJECTORY OF NIGERIA'S DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND NATION BUILDING (1960-2025).

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Abstract:

This study examines Nigeria's development plans and their impact on Nation Building tracing the trajectory of national development strategies from independence to 2025. Nigeria's persistent developmental challenges despite numerous plans have given concern about the strategy effectiveness and implementation. The objective of this work is to evaluate the impact of Nigeria's development plans on nation building, identifying gaps and opportunities for improvement. The study reviewed relevant and related literature and adopted developmental state theory for its theoretical framework. Equally, mixed-method approach combined historical analysis, content review of development plans and secondary analysis were examined and utilized for the investigation. Ostensibly, findings reveal that Nigeria's development plans often suffers from poor implementation, lack of continuity, and inadequate stakeholders engagement hindering Nation Building and as such it failed to address structural issues like poverty, inequality, and infrastructural deficits. The study therefore recommends strengthening institutional framework for planned implementation, enhancing stakeholder's participation, prioritizing policy continuity and focusing on human capital development among others.

Keywords: Development plans, Nation Building, Policy Implementation, Stakeholder participation.

CP.084

KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTION FAILURES AND COUNTER-IED GOVERNANCE IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

Nigeria has experienced over a decade of improvised explosive device (IED) violence, yet its counter-IED (C-IED) response remains reactive and weakly institutionalized. Although existing explanations often emphasize operational shortfalls or resource constraints, this article argues that Nigeria's C-IED challenge is better understood as a failure of knowledge production and research governance within the security sector. Drawing on security governance theory, the study examines how fragmented institutional mandates and weak coordination between defense research institutions undermine the



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translation of research into practice. Using documentary analysis and secondary data, the article maps the architecture of Nigeria's defense research ecosystem and operational practices to show how misaligned research priorities, limited innovation pathways and poor integration of indigenous expertise constrain locally grounded C-IED capability development. The findings reveal that governance structures inhibit endogenous innovation and learning. The article concludes by proposing governance-focused policy reforms to strengthen research coordination, integrate defense innovation into security planning, and institutionalize indigenous knowledge as a foundation for sustainable C-IED capability in Nigeria.

CP.085

PRESIDENTIAL EMERGENCY POWERS: ASSESSING THE DEMOCRATIC IMPLICATION OF SUSPENSION OF ELECTED STATE GOVERNMENTS IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Suspension of state government refers to a constitutional or extra-constitutional intervention by the central or federal authority that temporarily displaces an elected subnational government due to perceived breakdowns in governance, public order, or constitutional compliance. This study investigates the democratic implications of presidential emergency powers and the suspension of state governments in Nigeria, exploring whether such interventions signal a shift from democracy toward authoritarianism. The primary aim is to assess how the exercise of these powers affects democratic consolidation and federal governance. The specific objectives are: (i) to analyze the constitutional provisions governing presidential emergency powers; (ii) to examine historical cases of state government suspension; and (iii) to evaluate the political and institutional consequences of these interventions. Anchored in the Juan J. Linz's theory of **Presidentialism and democratic breakdown**, the study adopts a qualitative approach, employing historical-legal analysis, case studies, and documentary evidence from government archives, legal instruments, and scholarly literature. Findings indicate that while emergency powers are intended to protect national stability, their repeated use has often favored political centralization, undermined opposition-led state governments, and weakened democratic institutions. The study concludes that unchecked presidential interventions pose risks of authoritarian consolidation. Policy recommendations include strengthening legislative and judicial oversight, clarifying constitutional limits on emergency powers, and instituting reforms to reinforce federalism and democratic resilience. By illuminating the tension between state sovereignty and executive authority, this research contributes critical insights to the discourse on democracy, governance, and constitutional accountability in Nigeria.

Keywords: Presidential emergency powers Nigeria, state government suspension, democracy, authoritarianism, constitutionalism



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CP.086

RETHINKING VALUES AND PRIORITIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA: BALANCING SECURITY, ECONOMIC GROWTH, AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION IN NIGERIA

BY

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Abstract

Nigeria's pursuit of sustainable development is hindered by the challenge of balancing security, economic growth, and environmental protection. This paper argues that rethinking values and priorities is essential to achieving sustainable development in Nigeria. It examines the current state of security, economic growth, and environmental protection in Nigeria, highlighting the trade-offs and synergies between these competing priorities. The paper proposes a new framework that integrates security, economic growth, and environmental protection, prioritizing human well-being, social equity, and environmental sustainability. By rethinking values and priorities, Nigeria can unlock sustainable development that benefits all its citizens while protecting the environment for future generations. Nigeria's development trajectory is at a crossroads. Balancing security economic growth and environmental is crucial for sustaineable development

CP.088

Digital Transformation and Climate-Conscious Economic Policy in West African Developing Economies: Administrative Capacity and National Resilience

By

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Abstract

Amid intensifying climate risks and geopolitical uncertainty, **digital transformation and climate-conscious economic policy in West African developing economies** are redefining the foundations of economic stability. This paper explores how public-sector innovation, regulatory coherence, and strategic resource management shape long-term productivity and social stability in the region. Employing a mixed-method analytical framework, the study assesses how digital transformation in revenue systems, smart infrastructure deployment, and green fiscal reforms can reduce systemic vulnerabilities while enhancing national competitiveness. Findings suggest that weak administrative accountability and fragmented policy implementation generate fiscal leakages, ecological stress, and security threats that undermine development gains. In contrast, integrated planning frameworks combining science-driven decision-making with participatory governance, foster resilient growth trajectories and strengthen institutional legitimacy. The research advances a policy blueprint emphasizing adaptive budgeting, climate-informed economic modeling, and technology-enabled



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monitoring systems to balance growth ambitions with environmental constraints. It concludes that durable prosperity in West African developing economies requires embedding sustainability metrics and innovation incentives within governance structures capable of managing complex socio-economic transitions.

Keywords: Administration, Development, Innovation, Resilience, Sustainability

CP.089

Consolidation of Power and Democratic Sustainability under Tinubu's Presidency in Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper examines the quest by the Tinubu presidency to consolidate power and its consequences for democratic sustainability in Nigeria. Political actors in Nigeria place a high premium on acquisition of state power to be used in furtherance of a predetermined personal agenda basically defined by a desire not only to leverage state resources, but also to muzzle and suppress the opposition. But a critical mechanism to ensure an effective use of state power is its consolidation. Having emerged on the heels of a bitterly contested election and also given the contested legitimacy of the administration by opponents and a section of the citizenry alike, the Tinubu presidency has spared no effort in a bid to consolidate power. It is evident that virtually all the institutions of the state including the judiciary, the legislature and others, are under the suffocating grip and overlordship of the presidency. The research methodology adopted for this paper is the qualitative method of data collection and analysis. Against the background of the elite theory as the explanatory tool, the paper finds that the consolidation of power by the presidency is a self-centered mechanism to not just maintain Tinubu's dominance of the Nigerian political space in the short term but to serve his long term interest of a seamless re-election for a second term in 2027 and thus, posing a grave danger to democratic sustainability in Nigeria. The paper recommends among others, that constitutional reforms to insulate the institutions of the state from the overbearing influence of the executive should be introduced. **Keywords:** consolidation, power, democratic sustainability, Tinubu's presidency, Nigeria.



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CP.090

RETHINKING THE NIGERIAN SECURITY CRISIS: IMPLICATIONS FOR NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY

BY

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Abstract

Nigeria no doubt is on the verge of an unprecedented food crisis which is as a product of unabated security crisis. This has become more worrisome because it has taken a new dimension. The incessant disruptions of food production and supply all over the country by insurgents and bandits have deepened the threat to food security in Nigeria. Therefore, the following research objectives guided the research paper which are; to critically examine the reasons for wide spread insecurity in Nigeria; to identify measures that have been put in place at all levels to mitigate insecurity of food production and supply and how has these measures impacted on food security; to advance pragmatic measures in abating the looming food crisis. The research paper made use of secondary data from periodicals, journals, newspapers, published reports etc. The research work adopted securitization theory. The findings reveal that the persistent activities of insurgents, bandits, herders–farmers conflicts, and kidnapping syndicates have significantly disrupted agricultural production across major food-producing States of the country. Based on the study’s findings that Nigeria’s escalating security crisis has significantly disrupted agricultural production and food supply chains, thereby intensifying the looming food crisis, the following recommendations are advanced: secularization of food production infrastructure by government, strengthening inter-agency collaboration among security institutions among other recommendations.

Keywords: *Nigerian security crisis, Food insecurity*

CP.091

UNEMPLOYEMENT AND SOCIO- ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF NIGERIA: AN ANALYTICAL APPROACH

BY

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ABSTRACT

Nigeria’s unemployment rate remains a pressing concern, with far-reaching implications for socio-economic development. This paper examines the nexus between unemployment and socio-economic development in Nigeria, analyzing trends, causes, and consequences. Anchoring on institutional theory



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of development, the study explores the impact of unemployment on poverty, inequality, and economic growth, highlighting the need for targeted interventions. Data was collected from secondary sources with documentary notes and literature review methods, and qualitative content analysis adopted. Our analysis suggests that investments in education, entrepreneurship, and infrastructure can stimulate job creation and drive socio-economic progress .

Key words: Unemployment, development, poverty, analytical approach, Nigeria

CP.092

BUREAUCRATIC PRINCIPLES AND THE SEARCH FOR EFFICIENT PUBLIC SERVICE IN NIGERIA

BY

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Abstract

This study examines the application of bureaucratic principles in the search for efficient public service in Nigeria. It has been observed that the perceived inefficiency and ineffectiveness in Nigeria's Public Service has adversely hindered national development. The objective of this study is to assess the imperatives and the application of bureaucratic principles in promoting effective public service. The study reviewed relevant literature while anchoring on Weber's Bureaucratic Theory for its theoretical framework of analysis. Equally, the study utilized qualitative research design of documentary secondary data for its interrogation. However, content analysis of inductive and deductive logic reason was used to identify themes and patterns in the data. Findings shows that, Nigeria's Public service have adopted some bureaucratic principles but most often, their application is compromised by factors like corruption, politicization, inadequate capacity. The study concludes that, a more efficient application of bureaucratic principles combined with reforms will address these challenges and enhance public service delivery.

Keywords: Bureaucratic Principles, Public Service, Efficiency, Nigeria, Reform.



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CP.093

MOTIVATION AND ORGANISATIONAL PRODUCTIVITY IN IMO STATE CIVIL SERVICE OF NIGERIA (2016-2026)

BY

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Abstract

This study examined motivation on organizational productivity in Imo State Civil Service in Nigeria (2016-2026). Motivation is a crucial factor influencing employee performance and overall organization success. Despite its significance, many organizations struggle to optimize motivation and productivity in Imo state civil service, focusing on factors such as job satisfaction, recognition, compensation and career development. Herzberg's two-factor theory was used as the theoretical framework for this study. It helped to explore how factors like salary, job security, recognition and growth opportunities impact motivation and productivity in Imo State Civil Service. This paper made use of the qualitative technique, adopting historical and content analysis as research methodology for the dual purposes of data gathering and data analysis. This study aimed to identify key motivators driving employee performance access the current state of motivation within Imo State Civil Service and determines the impact of Motivation on Productivity. The findings will inform recommendations for policy-makers and managers to enhance motivation strategies, improve job satisfaction and boost organizational productivity. The research is significant as it contributes to the existing literature on motivation and productivity in the sector, particularly in Nigeria. The study's outcomes will provide valuable insights for Imo State government and other organisations seeking to improve employee motivation and overall performance. Keywords: Motivation, Organizational Productivity, Civil Service, Imo State Nigeria

CP.094

Sociological Theories as Frameworks for Sustainable Educational Development in Nigeria: Implications for Policy, Practice, and Social Transformation

By

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Abstract

Education functions as a fundamental instrument through which societies reproduce themselves, integrate diverse populations, and develop human capacities for collective advancement. Within the Nigerian context, however, the educational system confronts enduring challenges including unequal access patterned by geography and social position, deteriorating quality indicators, infrastructural



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deficits, persistent curriculum-society misalignment, and institutional fragility. This paper interrogates the utility of sociological theories as conceptual resources for advancing sustainable educational development in Nigeria. Drawing upon Structural Functionalism, Conflict Theory, and Social Constructivism, the study demonstrates how educational phenomena are situated within broader social architectures, power relations, and cultural processes. Applying these theoretical lenses to Imo State reveals that despite policy commitments, classroom overcrowding averages 85 students per class in public primary schools, teacher quality varies significantly between urban and rural areas, and community participation remains weak. The analysis demonstrates that educational challenges are not merely technical difficulties but are deeply rooted in structural inequalities, institutional dysfunctions, and culturally mediated practices. The paper argues that integrating sociological theory into educational planning, curriculum development, teacher preparation, and policy formulation is essential for strengthening long-term sustainability. Recommendations include strengthening institutional coordination, addressing structural inequalities through targeted interventions, promoting culturally responsive pedagogy, and enhancing community participation through indigenous institutional frameworks.

Keywords: Sociology, Education, Structural Functionalism, Conflict Theory, Social Constructivism and Sustainable Educational Development.

CP.095

THE IMPINGEMENT OF RELIGIOUS CONFLICTS ON NIGERIA'S NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT: SOCIAL STUDIES AS A PANACEA

BY

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ABSTRACT

Religion is a social institution that has the dynamics of transforming both the individual and the entire society. The envisaged change can have positive or negative effects on the society. In the light of this point, the writing of this paper is informed by incessant sad experiences of religious conflicts that lead to wanton destruction of human life and property. This ugly phenomenon has generated devastating effects on national economy including social, political and religious dimensions. It has also undermined efforts of the federal government at nation-building and national integration. This aberration has created unconducive atmosphere not only for Nigerian indigenes to invest more capital in their business here but has also scared away foreign investors from coming to Nigeria for economic ventures all of which have abysmally undermined national development. The paper also discussed some incidents of religious conflicts and analysed their causes and also their negative effects on national development. It equally went ahead to examine social studies as a panacea for religious conflicts in Nigeria. The author proffered the measures that can be taken to control the high frequency of religious fanaticism and aggressive evangelism and conflicts in the country. He advocates proper orientation programme by all educational institutions to encourage tolerance peaceful co-existence and respect for human life. Finally, he advised the federal government to adopt a secular system of government and also enhance her defence machinery so as to adequately equip national security operatives for effective services in the country.

Keywords: National development, Nigeria, religious conflicts, panacea, social studies



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CP.
096

EFFECT OF ICT-DRIVEN INSTRUCTIONS ON SOCIAL STUDIES STUDENTS' ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AMONG JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN IMO STATE, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

The study investigated the effect of ICT-driven instructions on Social Studies students' academic performance among junior secondary schools in Imo State. Six research questions and six hypotheses guided the study. The research design was quasi-experimental design. The population of the study comprised 108,706 junior secondary school students in the six education zones of Imo State. The sample size for the study was 188 JSS 2 Social Studies students. Experimental and control groups were randomly assigned (experimental male 45, female 49 while control male 43 and female 51). Social Studies Achievement Test (SSAT) was used as instrument for data collection. The data collected were analyzed using mean, standard deviation and graph which answered the research questions; while the hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance using analysis of covariance (ANCOVA). The findings of the study revealed that there is a significant difference in the mean achievement and retention scores of students taught social studies using ICT-driven instructional approach and those taught with lecture method, the null hypotheses were therefore rejected based on the research result which indicated improved mean achievement and retention scores of students taught social studies using ICT-driven instruction over those taught with the use of lecture method. Also, the results from the study indicated that there is no significant difference in the mean achievement and retention scores of male and female students taught social studies using ICT-driven instructional approach and lecture method respectively, therefore the null hypotheses were accepted. Based on the findings, recommendations were made that Social Studies teachers should integrate ICT-based instructional strategies, into their lessons to improve students' understanding, retention, and engagement. Administrators should encourage collaboration among teachers to share best practices in ICT integration for Social Studies and other subjects and Curriculum planners should incorporate ICT-based instructional strategies into the Social Studies curriculum to promote student-centered learning and improve academic outcomes.



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CP.097

NAVIGATING THE CLIMATE CRISIS AND ITS IMPACTS ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA(2019-203): PUBLIC POLICY IMPLICATIONS

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ABSTRACT.

This study examines the asymmetric influence of climate change on the development of Nigeria's agricultural sector from 2019 to 2023. This period was marked by notable extreme weather events, mostly the severe 2022 floods. This study will adopt a mixed approach, breaking down time-series data on climate indices (temperature and rainfall anomalies) and agricultural output/ development indicators (agricultural GDP and major staple crop yields). Framed within the Vulnerability-Resilience Framework, the findings demonstrate a statistically significant negative long-run relationship between rising temperatures and erratic rainfall and agricultural development. Specifically, temperature increases and rainfall volatility are shown to substantially reduce crop output, thereby undermining national food security and slowing economic diversification efforts. The conclusion underscores the public policy necessity of integrating Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) and robust adaptive infrastructure into national development planning to build resilience, safeguard rural livelihoods, and achieve Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger) in Nigeria.

Keywords: Navigation, climate, agricultural development, public policy.

CP.098

DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION AND SERVICE DELIVERY: A STUDY OF NIGERIAN TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS (2015-2025).

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ABSTRACT

Digital transformation has emerged as a strategic imperative for enhancing service delivery in Nigerian tertiary institutions. Anchored on the modernization initiatives of the Federal Ministry of Education and regulatory frameworks of the National Universities Commission, universities, polytechnics, and colleges of education are increasingly deploying digital platforms to improve administrative efficiency, academic processes, and stakeholder engagement. This study examines the extent to which digital



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transformation initiatives—such as electronic registration systems, learning management systems, digital libraries, and enterprise resource planning solutions—have improved service timeliness, transparency, accessibility, and user satisfaction. Adopting a mixed-methods research design, data were collected from academic staff, non-academic staff, and students across selected federal and state-owned institutions in South-East Nigeria. Quantitative data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics, while qualitative responses were thematically analyzed to contextualize institutional experiences. Findings reveal that digital transformation significantly enhances service efficiency, reduces bureaucratic bottlenecks, and improves information dissemination. However, infrastructural deficits, unstable power supply, limited broadband penetration, digital skill gaps, and resistance to organizational change constrain optimal outcomes. The paper concludes that while digital transformation positively influences service delivery in Nigerian tertiary institutions, its sustainability depends on strategic investment in infrastructure, continuous staff training, cybersecurity frameworks, and policy coherence. The study recommends an integrated digital governance model that aligns institutional ICT strategies with national education policies to ensure inclusive, reliable, and technology-driven service delivery in the evolving knowledge economy.

Keywords: *Digital Transformation, Service Delivery, Nigerian Tertiary Institutions, and ICT Integration.*

CP.099

Oil Price Volatility and Nigeria's Economic Growth: A Dual Analysis Using ARDL and GARCH Models

BY

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ABSTRACT

This study empirically investigated the effect of oil price volatility on economic growth in Nigeria from 1981 to 2024, using the growth rate of Real Gross Domestic Product (RGDP) as the dependent variable. The study employed the Auto-Regressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) model and Generalized Autoregressive Conditional Heteroskedasticity (GARCH) analysis to derive the volatilities of petrol, diesel, gas, and kerosene prices, along with the exchange rate. The findings revealed an asymmetric impact: positive oil price shocks hindered growth, while negative shocks had a more beneficial effect. Specifically, petrol and kerosene price volatility negatively affected RGDP growth, while gas price volatility exhibited a positive relationship with economic growth in Nigeria. Exchange rate fluctuations were found to have no significant short-run impact on RGDP growth. Based on these findings, the study recommended among others on the need to diversify Nigeria's economy away from oil dependence, focusing on sectors like agriculture, manufacturing, and technology to reduce vulnerability to oil price fluctuations. It also stressed the importance of stabilizing energy prices by improving domestic refining capacity, reducing fuel subsidies, and promoting alternative energy sources.

Keywords: Oil price volatility, GARCH framework, ARDL, Economic growth, Nigeria



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CP.0100

Fiscal Federalism and Subnational Development in Nigeria (1999–2025)

Abstract

The intensification of digital governance initiatives has redefined the operational logic of public administration in Nigeria, repositioning technology as a strategic instrument for optimizing public service delivery. This study critically examines the relational dynamics between digital governance and public service delivery in Nigeria from 2010 to 2025, a reform epoch embedded within the broader institutional transformation of the Nigerian Fourth Republic. Conceptually, digital governance is construed as the systemic digitization of governmental procedures, encompassing e-government platforms, interoperable databases, digital identity infrastructures, and automated service interfaces designed to enhance bureaucratic rationality and administrative responsiveness. Employing a mixed-methods research design, the study integrates econometric analysis of service performance metrics with qualitative interrogation of policy documents and stakeholder perspectives. The objective is to ascertain the magnitude and direction of the causal interface between digital governance adoption and core service delivery indicators, including procedural efficiency, transparency, accessibility, and citizen trust. Empirical findings demonstrate a statistically robust and positive correlation between digital governance frameworks and enhanced service delivery outcomes. Nonetheless, the transformative trajectory of these reforms is circumscribed by structural constraints such as infrastructural fragility, uneven digital literacy, cybersecurity vulnerabilities, and institutional path dependency. The study argues that the efficacy of digital governance is contingent upon sustained infrastructural investment, regulatory coherence, and administrative capacity consolidation. By foregrounding empirical evidence within a theoretically informed framework, the paper contributes to contemporary debates on governance innovation and offers policy-relevant insights for deepening technology-driven administrative reform in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Digital Governance; Public Service Delivery; Administrative Reform; Digital Transformation.*



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CP.0101

NAVIGATING ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESSES AND CHALLENGES OF SERVICE DELIVERY IN NIGERIA BUREAUCRACY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.

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Abstract:

Fundamentally speaking, Nigerian bureaucracy has been plagued by inefficiencies in administrative processes hindering effective service and sustainable development. This study navigates the complexities of administrative processes and challenges of Nigerian bureaucracy for sustainable development. The study attempts to comprehend how rigid procedures, retape and corruption has thwarted or impeded the deliverance of efficient democratic dividends in Nigeria. The study reviewed extant literature and anchored on the new public management theory for its theoretical framework. Methodologically, the study adopts documented sources of secondary data for its investigation while content analysis of inductive and deductive logical reasoning were used, result shows that various administrative bottlenecks and strict adherence to bureaucratic procedures were attributable to some of the failed policies, programs and incidence of abandoned projects that has affected sustainable development in Nigeria. Although, the study acknowledged that administrator's are saddled with the task of implementing policies and programs of government, they have to observe the public service rules with flexibility. The study therefore recommends among others streamlined administrative processes, strengthening anti-corruption measures, leveraging technology will improve service delivery in Nigerian public service.

Keywords: Bureaucracy, service delivery, administrative processes, new public management, sustainability.



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CP.0102

Innovation and Entrepreneurship for Economic Development

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ABSTRACT

This study examined Innovation and Entrepreneurship as an economic tool for development in Nigeria. Innovation involves moving beyond just creativity to practically apply novel solutions that improve efficiency, satisfy user needs, or transform industries. It provides the creative spark, while entrepreneurship manages the risks, resources, and execution to create economic value and solve consumer problems. Innovation is the application of technology to improve an existing procedure. Innovation in entrepreneurship is essential as It helps to generate creative ideas, help business owners to progress forward, and drive economic growth. Innovation and Entrepreneurship are known processes for creating, implementing new ideas and formulating strategies required to launch a new venture. This often involves a significant financial risk to generate profit or social value. They jointly act as a driver for economic growth, societal change and encompass activities from small business ownership to launching high-growth startups. Regrettably lack of innovation and Entrepreneurship in Nigeria has primarily perpetuated poverty through low-productivity, labor-intensive work, crippling economic growth and loss of significant foreign exchange due to importing goods that could be produced locally, which hinders the growth of small and medium enterprises (SMEs).The persistent absence of innovation and entrepreneurship in Nigeria and lack of policy implementations draw attention to the challenges of the rule of law which in particular can provide a safe operating environment for the unemployed in particular and the entire society.

Keywords: Innovation, Entrepreneurship, Economic Growth, Technology, Nigeria.



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Faculty of Social and Management Sciences, Alvan Ikoku Federal University of Education, Owerri

CP.0103

The Role of Career Counselling in Promoting Sustainable Development and Youth Employment in Nigeria.

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ABSTRACT

This research examines the crucial importance of career counselling in promoting sustainable development and improving youth employment opportunities in Nigeria. In the context of economic diversification and environmental issues, young people in Nigeria encounter substantial obstacles to finding work, which are often worsened by their lack of awareness regarding sustainable career options. This study explores how specialized career counseling programs can provide young individuals with the insights, competencies, and attitudes needed to seek careers that are both environmentally sustainable and economically sound. The research evaluates the success of current counseling efforts and pinpoints optimal strategies for incorporating sustainability concepts into career guidance frameworks. The paper proposes that targeted career counselling not only boosts the employability of young people but also aids Nigeria's overarching sustainable development objectives by fostering skills, encouraging responsible consumption, and promoting social inclusion. The paper wraps up with policy suggestions designed to strengthen the capabilities of career guidance services in supporting Nigeria's sustainable economic future.

Keywords: Career counselling, sustainable development, youth employment.

CP.0104

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) Systems for Youth in Conflict Areas: Gaps, Equity, and Policy Implications from Northwest Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

Youth in protracted conflict zones face severe mental health and psychosocial challenges, yet MHPSS systems in these settings are often fragmented and understudied. This mixed-methods study assessed



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the availability, accessibility, and equity of MHPSS for youth (15-24 years) in Northwest Nigeria, a region severely affected by banditry, kidnapping, and farmer-herder conflicts. A cross-sectional survey was administered to 412 youth across three states (Kaduna, Katsina, Zamfara), complemented by 24 in-depth interviews with youth, caregivers, and 15 key informant interviews with policymakers, health workers, and NGO staff. Quantitative data were analysed using descriptive statistics and chi-square tests, while qualitative data underwent critical interpretive policy analysis. Results revealed critical gaps: only 18.2% of youth with self-reported significant distress accessed any formal MHPSS service. Key barriers included stigma (67.0%), cost (58.3%), and lack of awareness (61.4%). Significant inequities were observed by location (urban vs. rural), gender, and displacement status. Qualitative findings highlighted a disjointed, crisis-driven policy landscape dominated by non-state actors, with minimal government stewardship or youth participation. The study concludes that the MHPSS system in Northwest Nigeria is inadequately resourced, inequitably distributed, and poorly integrated into broader health and social protection frameworks. Urgent policy actions are required to strengthen public-sector leadership, fund community-based interventions, mainstream MHPSS into primary healthcare and education, and actively engage youth in programme design, with particular attention to marginalised subgroups.

Keywords: Conflict, Equity, Mental Health, Policy, Psychosocial Support, Youth

CP.0105

Rethinking Economics Education for Sustainable Development in Imo State, Nigeria: Evaluating Tutors' ICT Quality Competence Instructional Provision

BY

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ABSTRACT

The researcher investigated Rethinking Economics Education for Sustainable Development in Imo-East, Imo State, Nigeria: Evaluating Tutors' Quality Competence Instructional Provision. In this research, two research questions and two corresponding hypotheses guided the study. A descriptive survey research design was used in this study. 30,206 students from all 97 secondary schools in Imo State's Orlu Education Zones make up the study's population. The study used purposive and cluster sampling strategies to pick 395 students from 16 secondary schools in Orlu Education Zones, Imo State. Evaluating Tutors Quality Competence Instructional Provision Scale (ETQCIPS), a rating scale created by the researcher and consisting of 32 items rated as Extremely High Competency Level (EHCL), High Competency Level (HCL), Low Competency Level (LCL), and Extremely Low Competency Level (ELCL), served as the study's instrument. Cronbach alpha statistics yielded a reliability coefficient of 0.82. While the z-test statistics were used to test the hypotheses, the researcher used mean scores and standard deviations to analyse the data in order to answer the research questions. The findings showed that economics tutors' proficiency with ICT for high-quality instruction is limited and not statistically significant. Additionally, it was discovered that economics tutors in public senior secondary schools in Imo State's Orlu Education Zones have a high and noteworthy level of proficiency in mentoring techniques, classroom management, and classroom assessment for high-quality instructional



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delivery. These findings led to several recommendations, including that the government regularly provide workshops, seminars, and in-service trainings for tutors in the state's secondary schools led by computer specialists. Tutors will be able to acquire the ICT skills necessary to give education in classrooms

CP.0106

The Economic Cost of Insecurity on Nigeria's Sustainable Development Pathways: An Econometric Analysis of Growth, Investment and Fiscal Impacts

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Abstract

This study examines the economic cost of insecurity on Nigeria's sustainable development pathway over the period 1996–2024. Anchored on Political Economy Theory, the study investigates the long-run relationship between political stability and absence of violence, government expenditure on security, foreign direct investment, total government revenue, and real gross domestic product. Annual time-series data were sourced from reputable national and international databases, and the Dynamic Ordinary Least Squares (DOLS) technique was employed to estimate the long-run effects after confirming stationarity and cointegration among the variables. The findings reveal that political instability exerts a negative and statistically significant impact on economic growth, indicating that insecurity undermines productive activities and national output. Conversely, government expenditure on security has a positive and significant effect on growth, suggesting that strategic security investment can mitigate the adverse economic consequences of instability. Although foreign direct investment shows a positive relationship with growth, its impact is statistically insignificant, while total government revenue demonstrates no significant long-run growth effect. Diagnostic tests confirm the robustness, stability, and reliability of the model. The study concludes that strengthening political stability and improving institutional quality are essential for sustaining economic growth in Nigeria. Policy emphasis should focus on intelligence-driven security reforms, efficient fiscal management, and investment climate improvements to enhance sustainable development outcomes.

Keywords: Insecurity, Political Stability, Economic Growth, Security Expenditure, Foreign

Direct Investment

JEL Classifications: O43, H56, F21, C22, E02



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Faculty of Social and Management Sciences, Alvan Ikoku Federal University of Education, Owerri

CP.0107

DIFFERENTIATED METHODS AND STUDENTS' ACHIEVEMENTS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE ESSAY WRITING WITHIN SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN OWERRI EDUCATIONAL ZONE 1, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

This study examined teaching methods as correlates of senior secondary school students' achievement in English Language essay writing in Owerri Education Zone 1, Imo State, Nigeria. Five research questions and hypotheses guided the study. The study was carried out using correlational design. The population of the study comprised 28,029 students in the 78 public senior secondary schools in Owerri Education Zone I of Imo State. The sample was made up of 394 English Language students. This sampling was made possible using Taro Yamen formula. Purposive and proportionate random sampling techniques were used for the study. A rating scale titled 'Teachers Use of Teaching Methods Rating Scale (TUTMRS), and 2023 WAEC questions on essay writing were used to collect data for the study. The rating scale was duly validated by two specialists in Language Education and one specialist in Measurement and evaluation. The reliability of the instrument was tested using Cronbach alpha which yielded index of 0.81. The research questions were answered using chi-square, Cramer's correlation, mean and standard deviation while the hypotheses were tested using multiple regression, ANOVA, chi-square. The major findings are that significant relationships exist among discussion, differentiated and inquiry Based methods and students' achievement in English Language essay writing. Based on the findings, it was recommended that English Language teachers should use the three methods; discussion, differentiated and inquiry-based for the teaching of English Language essay writing.

Keywords: Essay writings, comparative approaches, student achievement, school system.

CP.0108



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SPATIO-SOCIAL INTERACTIONS AND STUDENTS' RESPONSIVENESS TO ETHNIC DIVERSITY IN ALVAN IKOKU UNIVERSITY OF EDUCATION, OWERRI, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

The rising incidences of insecurity and attendance socio-cultural/ ethnic divides within geographic spaces constitute one of the salient issues in Nigerian educational sector reforms, but with limited research attention. This study therefore evaluates students' perception and responsiveness to ethnic diversity for enhanced academic achievement in Alvan Ikoku Federal University of Education, Owerri. The targeted population of 150 undergraduates was purposively selected from three strata comprising central Igbo, bilingual Igbo, and other tribes for study. Data on perception and responsiveness were collected using structured questionnaire and analyzed using descriptive statistics. The results reveal that female gender is more dominant (62 percent) than their male counterparts (38 percent). The evaluation of ethnic composition showed the dominance of central Igbo, accounting for 59 percent, while parental socio-economic background of respondents converge on the average as the most prevalence in the series. A comparative assessment of ethnic divides and students' perception at both the management and lecturers' levels reveal perfect harmony and unity regardless of tribal and ethnic affiliations. On the contrary, traces of ethnic-instigated divides at the inter-student level reveal very low scenario with a total of 7 percent in the sequence. This study concludes that discrepancies in the respondents' social indicators have no influence on their responsiveness to academic and allied activities within the University environment. This study recommends for the sustainability of the existing cooperation and unity among stakeholders to promote academic excellence in Alvan.

Keywords: Geo-spatial flexes, social interaction, perception, responsiveness, ethnic divides.



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CP.0109

Armed Insurgency and the Challenges of Tertiary Education Development: Evidence from the Federal University of Agriculture and Entrepreneurship Bama, Borno State.

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ABSTRACT

The study assesses the effect of Boko Haram insurgency on tertiary institutions from. The specific objective of the study is to evaluate the influence of insurgency on teaching and learning in Federal University of Agriculture and Entrepreneurship Bama. Statistical data was collected through questionnaire, interviewing and documentaries. Data for the study was analysed using descriptive statistic and simple percentage method. Stratified random sampling techniques was employed in selecting the sample size. Members of the sample constitutes the community, academic and non-academic staff. A total of 150 questionnaires administered and 135 successfully retrieved. Findings reveals that 85 percent of the respond indicates that college facilities were lost to Boko haram and only 15 percent responded due to looters. On the student enrolment, finding shows that students enrolment has been reducing tremendously. About 50 percent of the respondent respond due to series of attack, 20 percent due to proximity to Sambisa forest (Boko Haram enclave), 10 percent claimed the displacement of the University and other percentage responses alien to fear of relocation of the school to it base. Other findings base on student academic record reports for the years under review reveals that student academic performance was graciously decline on yearly average across graduation grade. Result on household properties reveal that 88 percent of household properties destroyed, loot and burn and aggregate of only 12 percent was safe across individuals. Based on the findings this study suggested that government should provide modern infrastructural and learning facilities, ensure modern security surveillance system, rebuild and renovate staff quarters with modern facilities and resuscitate lecturers with modern teaching technique

Keyword: Boko haram, challenges, development insurgency, terrorist



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CP.0110

Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development in Nigeria: Policy Challenges and Strategic Pathways

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Abstract

Environmental protection has become an indispensable component of sustainable development, especially in developing countries experiencing rapid urbanization, industrialization, and resource exploitation. This study examines the role of environmental protection in achieving sustainable development in Nigeria. It reviews existing environmental policies, governance structures, and implementation challenges, while identifying strategies for balancing economic development with ecological sustainability. Using qualitative analysis of policy documents and scholarly literature, the study identifies key obstacles including weak policy enforcement, limited public awareness, inadequate funding, and governance inefficiencies. The paper concludes that strengthening environmental governance, promoting environmentally friendly economic practices, and encouraging community participation are essential for long-term sustainable development.

Keywords: Environmental protection, sustainable development, environmental governance, economic growth, policy implementation.

CP.0111

VIOLENCE AND SECURITY CHALLENGES IN NIGERIA FOURTH REPUBLIC: ITS PREVAILING STATE OF DILEMMA, CONTEMPORARY ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

This study investigated the phenomenon of Violence and Assassination in Nigeria and the implications they portend for National Cohesion and sustainable development. The justification for the investigation arose due to the monstrous challenge Violence and Assassination has unleashed on the Nigerian State. The entire fabric of the nation is daily tested by the numerous killings, maiming and loss of properties the citizens of Nigeria are experiencing. Needless to say that families and groups of people have been



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displaced from their ancestral homes causing social dislocation, homelessness and great anxiety. To successfully procure the investigation, four objectives were delineated. They include in-depth analysis of the types of Violence and Assassination in Nigeria; The major factors responsible for the Violence and Assassination in Nigeria; Implications of Insecurity on National Cohesion and Sustainable development, and its possible threats to human hood in Nigeria. Using a qualitative method of analysis, the study found that there were several types of Violence and Assassination leading to Insecurity in Nigeria. They include terrorism, banditry, kidnapping, herders-farmers conflicts, Boko Haram crisis, and secessionist agitations. Measures outlined as recommendations include good governance, massive investment in education and economy so as to create employment for the teeming youths, effective control of small arm deals and Nigeria borderlines/spaces, proper surveillance of Nigerian borders, justifiable, transparent and accountable leadership.

Keywords: *Violence, Electoral violence, Insecurity, and Sustainable development*

CP.0112

Influence of Liquidity Management on Financial Performance of Deposit Money Banks Case of Guaranty Trust Bank Limited (GTBank) Between 2003 to 2024

BY

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Abstract

Management of liquidity in any organization minimizes default risk, while excessive, idle cash can, in some cases, negatively affect performance. Effective management, such as maintaining optimal cash reserves and loan-to-deposit ratios, is critical to ensuring both liquidity and increased return on equity. Effective liquidity management is essential for Deposit Money Banks (DMBs), positively impacting financial performance, ensuring stability, and minimizing default risks. This study examines the effect of liquidity management (liquidity ratio, loan to deposit ratio and current ratio) on performance of DMBs in Nigeria. The study aimed at finding out the effect of liquidity ratio, loan to deposit ratio and current ratio) on performance of DMBs in Nigeria. The study employed an ex-post facto research design and using Guaranty Trust Bank Limited (GTBANK). Multiple regressions were used to analyze the data collected using computer based statistical package (STATA).. Two hypotheses were formulated and statistically tested at 5 per cent level of significance. It was discovered that there is a significant relationship between liquidity management and the performance of Deposit Money Banks in Nigeria. The correlation results reveal positive impacts between liquidity and profitability. The key results indicate that only the banks with optimum liquidity were able to maximize returns. The study concludes that illiquidity and excess liquidity pose problem to bank management operations and recommends that bank should adopt optimum liquidity model for efficiency and effectiveness. The study however recommends that banks management pay more emphasis on the three variables (liquidity, loan to deposit and current ratios) to improve the performance

Key Words: Return on Equity, Return on Total Assets Interest Rate Margin



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CP.0113

GOVERNMENT AND SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA: THE NIGERIAN GOVERNMENT/GOVERNANCE PUBLIC POLICY PERSPECTIVE

BY

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Abstract

Nigeria has many and natural resources but its citizens live in poverty because of inadequate implementation of public policies in addition to mismanagement and misappropriation of the country's scarce resources. The purpose of this generic qualitative study was to explore the impact of government governance public policies on socio-economic development in Nigeria and to provide strategic policy direction. The analytical research methods which depended on secondary data was adopted. The theory of economic growth by Joseph Schumpeter and the Beari Man model by Njoku Davidson was adopted as the guiding theories for the work. Lack of execution of government economic policies, lack of inclusivity and participation of stakeholders in socioeconomic policies, the nepotism and Godfatherism in government appointment etc are among the findings discovered to be against policy implementation in this work. The following are some of the recommendations of the work; reformative and improvement is required in Nigeria policy making, appropriate policy direction that will impact positively on Nigerians should be adopted, all inclusivity of major stakeholders should be adopted in socio-economic policies in Nigeria, effective anti-corruption bodies that will monitor the implementation of socio-economic policies and the appointment of qualified personnel in the position of authorities, especially in the offices responsible for policy formulation and implementation in Nigeria.

Keywords: Government, socio-economic, development, public policy



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CP.0114

Gendered Experiences of Conflict-Related Trauma and Differential Resilience Trajectories among Adolescent Boys and Girls in Northwest Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

Protracted armed conflict in Northwest Nigeria, driven by banditry and farmer-herder violence, has profound psychosocial impacts on adolescents. Gendered nuances in trauma exposure and resilience remain under-explored in this context. This mixed-methods study examined the differential experiences of conflict-related trauma and resilience trajectories among adolescent boys and girls. A concurrent triangulation mixed-methods design was employed. Quantitatively, a cross-sectional survey was administered to 412 adolescents (206 boys, 206 girls) aged 10-19, selected via multi-stage cluster sampling from IDP camps and host communities in Zamfara and Katsina states. Measures included the Child War Trauma Questionnaire (CWTQ), the Child PTSD Symptom Scale (CPSS), and the Child and Youth Resilience Measure (CYRM-28). Qualitatively, 24 in-depth interviews and 8 focus group discussions were conducted, analysed using critical interpretive policy analysis. Boys reported significantly higher exposure to direct violence ($\chi^2=8.64$, $p=.003$), while girls reported higher rates of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) threats ($\chi^2=12.17$, $p<.001$) and trauma-related shame. Mean PTSD scores were higher for girls ($M=28.4$, $SD=7.2$) than boys ($M=25.1$, $SD=6.8$; $t=5.12$, $p<.001$). Resilience scores showed no significant gender difference in overall mean, but factor analysis revealed divergent pathways: boys' resilience correlated with community activism ($\beta = .42$, $p<.001$), whereas girls' correlated with familial and spiritual bonds ($\beta = .38$, $p<.001$). Conflict trauma is gendered, shaping distinct resilience trajectories. Interventions must move beyond gender-neutral approaches to address specific risks (e.g., SGBV for girls, forced recruitment for boys) and leverage gendered strengths in psychosocial programming.

Keywords: Adolescent, Armed Conflict, Gender, PTSD, Resilience, Trauma



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CP.0115

Climate Change Education and National Security Awareness: Implications for Social Studies and Civic Education Curriculum Reform in Nigeria

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Abstract

Climate change has emerged as a critical global challenge with far-reaching implications for environmental sustainability, socio-economic development, and national security, particularly in developing countries such as Nigeria. Environmental degradation, desertification, flooding, and resource scarcity have contributed to migration, conflicts, and instability across various regions of the country. These realities highlight the need for proactive educational approaches that equip citizens with the knowledge, skills, and attitudes required to address climate-related challenges and promote national security awareness. This paper examines the implications of climate change education for Social Studies and Civic Education curriculum reform in Nigeria. It explores conceptual perspectives on climate change education, national security awareness, Social Studies, Civic Education, and curriculum reform, as well as relevant theoretical frameworks including Environmental Education Theory, Human Security Theory, Constructivist Learning Theory, and Systems Theory. The study further analyzes the nexus between climate change and national security, emphasizing how environmental pressures contribute to conflicts such as farmer–herder clashes and insurgency in Nigeria. The role of Social Studies and Civic Education in promoting climate and security awareness is discussed, alongside an evaluation of existing curriculum content and identified gaps. The paper argues that integrating climate change education into these subjects can enhance environmental responsibility, conflict resolution skills, and civic engagement among learners. It concludes that curriculum reform emphasizing interdisciplinary content, participatory teaching methods, and teacher capacity building is essential for preparing citizens capable of contributing to sustainable development and national stability in Nigeria (UNESCO, 2017; Barnett & Adger, 2007).



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CP.0116

Perceived Influence of Educational Reforms on Economic Wellbeing in Owerri, Imo State

By

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Abstract

This study investigates the perceived influence of educational reforms on economic wellbeing in Imo State. In response to fluctuating economic indices and a growing gap between academic output and labor market demands, the Imo State government has introduced several structural reforms. The central problem addressed was whether these reforms have effectively reduced the financial burden on households and enhanced the earning capacity of graduates, or if they have merely served as political rhetoric with minimal impact on grassroots economic stability. Four research questions were formulated and four hypotheses were tested. A descriptive survey research design was adopted and a multi-stage sampling technique was used to draw a sample size of 400 from the total population of 1,105,500 comprising parents, civil servants, and small business owners. The Instrument for the study is "Education Reforms and Economic Wellbeing Questionnaire" (EREWQ). It was validated by three experts; two in Measurement and Evaluation and one in Economics with a reliability index of 0.75. Mean and Standard Deviation was used to answer the research questions, while Chi-square was used to test the hypotheses at a 0.05 level of significance. The result shows that there is a significant relationship, based on the findings it was, recommended that; the Imo State government should provide solar-powered digital hubs; this would decouple the "Skill up Imo" gains from the high cost of generator fuel and help them maximize the economic gains of these reforms. To ensure the sustainability of the "levy ban" savings, a mobile-based anonymous reporting system should be deployed, this will prevent "policy leakage" where schools might re-introduce hidden charges. The government should partner with local printing hubs to produce durable, high-quality textbooks that can truly survive the mandated four-year reuse period, further protecting parental savings. Digital skills training should be paired with low-interest startup loans, this will enable "Skill Up" graduates to move from being "skilled unemployed" to "small-scale tech employers" within Owerri .

Keywords: Educational Reforms, Economic Wellbeing, Human Capital Development, Imo State, Skill Acquisition, Household Income



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CP.0117

SUSTAINABLE MINING GOVERNANCE, POLLUTION RISK CONTROL, AND DISASTER PREPAREDNESS: IMPLICATIONS FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND CONFLICT PREVENTION IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

This study examined the interrelationships between sustainable mining governance, pollution risk control, and disaster preparedness, and their implications for economic development and conflict prevention in Nigeria's mining sector. Although mining has been prioritised as a strategic pathway for post-oil economic diversification, weak governance, inadequate pollution control, and limited disaster preparedness have amplified environmental degradation, disaster risks, and social conflicts in mining communities. Adopting a mixed-methods research design, the study integrated quantitative environmental indicators with qualitative insights from mining communities, operators, and regulatory institutions across Zamfara, Niger, and Ogun States. Descriptive statistics, correlation analysis, and structural equation modelling (SEM) were employed to analyse the relationships among governance quality, pollution levels, disaster frequency, and conflict intensity. The findings revealed that mining sites with structured governance frameworks and pollution risk control mechanisms recorded significantly lower heavy metal contamination, fewer disaster events, and reduced conflict incidence compared to weakly governed sites. SEM results confirmed that governance effectiveness exerted both direct and indirect effects on pollution reduction, disaster preparedness, and conflict mitigation. Participatory governance and preparedness strategies emerged as critical factors in enhancing social trust and preventing resource-related disputes. Conversely, governance deficits, limited institutional capacity, and poor policy integration were found to exacerbate environmental risks and socio-economic instability. The study concluded that sustainable mining governance, when integrated with effective pollution risk control and disaster preparedness, serves not only as an environmental safeguard but also as a strategic instrument for inclusive economic development and conflict prevention. It recommended strengthened regulatory enforcement, institutional capacity building, participatory governance frameworks, and policy coherence to promote resilient and conflict-sensitive mining practices in Nigeria.

Keywords: Sustainable mining governance; Pollution risk control; Disaster preparedness; Conflict prevention; Nigeria



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CP.0118

ASSESSING THE CONDITION OF RURAL ROADS LINKING PERIODIC MARKETS IN AKKO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, GOMBE STATE, NIGERIA

BY

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Abstract

Agricultural marketing involves a series of interconnected activities through which agricultural produce moves from farms to final consumers. Efficient transportation, particularly rural road infrastructure, plays a critical role in determining the effectiveness of this process. This study assesses the condition of rural roads linking major periodic markets in Akko Local Government Area (LGA) of Gombe State, Nigeria, and examines their implications for agricultural marketing and rural development. Primary data were collected through structured questionnaires administered to 400 farmers, traders, and transporters across five major periodic markets: Kalshingi, Kashere, Kumo, Tukulma, and Tumu. Descriptive statistical techniques were employed to analyze road conditions and accessibility. Findings reveal that a substantial proportion (43.25%) of rural feeder roads are un-tarred and characterized by numerous potholes, significantly constraining market access, increasing transportation costs, and contributing to post-harvest losses. The study concludes that poor rural road conditions adversely affect market participation and agricultural productivity. It recommends targeted investment in rural road construction, rehabilitation, and maintenance to enhance market accessibility and stimulate rural economic development in Akko LGA.

Keywords: Rural roads, Periodic markets, Agricultural marketing, Transportation, Nigeria.



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CP.0119

CORRUPTION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN NIGERIA BY

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ABSTRACT

Corruption refers to the act of misusing public assets and powers for personal interest. The Nigerian economy is rife with corruption, translating to public finance mismanagement. Existing studies on corruption and growth in Nigeria covered 1995-2020; and while remaining inconclusive, largely focused on either the determinants of corruption or the economic benefits of corruption. This study takes a holistic approach to examine corruption and growth by ascertaining the determinants of corruption, with particular focus on the magnitude and causal relationship between Corruption and economic growth in Nigeria. This study was based on the Kpakpin model of corruption. The variables used were Real Gross Domestic Product, Corruption, Labour Force Participation, Gross Fixed Capital Formation, Degree of Openness, Foreign Direct Investment, Inflation, Per Capita GDP, Government Expenditure, Oil Revenue and Political Development for the period 1995 to 2021. The Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) and the Breitung and Candelon Spectral causality-based estimation methods were used. Data used were sourced from the World Development Indicators, World Governance Indicators, and from Transparency International open data. The results were analyzed at a significant level. Findings revealed that one-lagged value of CPT, per capita GDP, and government expenditure were the determinants of corruption in the short run, while government expenditure, oil revenue, and inflation were the long-run determinants of corruption in Nigeria. A long-run cointegrating relationship existed between corruption and economics growth in Nigeria. Corruption was negatively related to economic growth both in the short-run ($\rho = 1.856$) and long-run ($\rho = 0.917$) in Nigeria. A unidirectional causality runs from economic growth to corruption. Corruption was negatively related to economic growth in Nigeria. Upgrading the facilities available to the anti-graft agencies, long-term anti-corruption campaigns. The discontinuation of presidential pardons to convicted corrupt public officials is important to deter corrupt practices and foster economic growth in Nigeria.



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Faculty of Social and Management Sciences, Alvan Ikoku Federal University of Education, Owerri

CP.0120

THE ROLE OF CAREER COUNSELLING IN PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND YOUTH EMPLOYMENT IN NIGERIA.

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ABSTRACT

This investigation highlights the vital role of career counselling in advancing sustainable development and enhancing job prospects for youth in Nigeria. Within the framework of economic diversification and ecological challenges, young Nigerians face significant hurdles in securing employment, which are frequently exacerbated by their limited understanding of sustainable career paths. This study looks into how tailored career counseling initiatives can equip young people with the knowledge, skills, and mindsets necessary to pursue careers that are not only environmentally sustainable but also financially viable.. The research evaluates the success of current counseling efforts and pinpoints optimal strategies for incorporating sustainability concepts into career guidance frameworks. The paper proposes that targeted career counselling not only boosts the employability of young people but also aids Nigeria's overarching sustainable development objectives by fostering skills, encouraging responsible consumption, and promoting social inclusion. The paper wraps up with policy suggestions designed to strengthen the capabilities of career guidance services in supporting Nigeria's sustainable economic future.

Keywords: Career counselling, sustainable development, youth employment

CP.0121

The 2026 Electoral Act and Consolidation of Democracy in Nigeria

Abia Confidence

Abstract

The study examines the 2026 electoral act and the consolidation of democracy in Nigeria. The 2026 electoral act has sparked controversy, raise concern about its potential impact on the credibility and consolidation of democracy in Nigeria. The objective is to assess the acts, potential impact on Nigeria's democratic consolidation. The study reviewed relevant literature and utilized the electoral governance theory for its theoretical framework. Equally, the study adopted qualitative research design of documentary secondary sources of data for its interrogation. Also, the study subjected itself to content analysis of deductive and inductive logical reasons. Findings suggests that the 2026 electoral act provisions on electronic transmission of results, voters identification and reduce election notice periods may compromise electoral transparency and accountability thereby undermine democratic consolidation. The study therefore concludes that strengthening institutional capacity, addressing the



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acts ambiguities, ensuring transparent electoral processes are crucial for Nigeria democratic consolidation.

Keywords: Electoral act, Democratic Consolidation, Electoral Governance, Transparency.

CP.0122

A Dynamic Mathematical Systems Model for Balancing Security, Economic Growth, and Environmental Sustainability in Nigeria

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Abstract

Sustainable development in Nigeria requires a careful balance between security, economic growth, and environmental protection. This paper presents a dynamic mathematical systems model that captures the complex interactions among these three critical dimensions. Using a system of differential equations, the model describes how security stability influences economic performance, how economic growth impacts environmental quality, and how environmental degradation feeds back into societal insecurity. Equilibrium and stability analyses identify conditions under which policy interventions can maintain a sustainable balance among the three sectors. The model is illustrated with a contextual interpretation grounded in Nigeria's socio-economic and environmental realities. Results highlight critical trade-offs and provide quantitative insights into how adjustments in security expenditure, economic planning, and environmental management can jointly optimize national development outcomes. By integrating mathematics into the study of social and economic policy, this research offers a novel framework for policymakers to simulate and evaluate strategic decisions. The paper contributes to knowledge by providing a rigorous, mathematically grounded approach to understanding interdependent national priorities, emphasizing the role of quantitative analysis in sustainable development planning. **Keywords:** Mathematical modeling; Sustainable development; Security; Economic growth; Environmental sustainability



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CP.0123

KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTION FAILURES AND COUNTER-IED GOVERNANCE IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

Nigeria has experienced over a decade of improvised explosive device (IED) violence, yet its counter-IED (C-IED) response remains reactive and weakly institutionalized. Although existing explanations often emphasize operational shortfalls or resource constraints, this article argues that Nigeria's C-IED challenge is better understood as a failure of knowledge production and research governance within the security sector. Drawing on security governance theory, the study examines how fragmented institutional mandates and weak coordination between defence research institutions undermine the translation of research into practice. Using documentary analysis and secondary data, the article maps the architecture of Nigeria's defence research ecosystem and operational practices to show how misaligned research priorities, limited innovation pathways and poor integration of indigenous expertise constrain locally grounded C-IED capability development. The findings reveal that governance structures inhibit endogenous innovation and learning. The article concludes by proposing governance-focused policy reforms to strengthen research coordination, integrate defence innovation into security planning, and institutionalize indigenous knowledge as a foundation for sustainable C-IED capability in Nigeria.

CP.0124

COMMUNAL LIVING MODEL IN ACTS 4:31-37: PANACEA FOR POPULATION PRESSURE AND FOOD INSECURITY IN NIGERIA. ABSTRACT SUBMITTED

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Abstract

This research proposes a biblical and socio-economical inquiry into the communal living model described in Acts 4:31-37, with a focus on its application to Nigeria's worsening issues of population pressure and food insecurity. Notwithstanding many and various government interventions, and national and international aid programmes, Nigeria continues to struggle with massive urban population



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surges and declining food production and accessibility. This proposal investigates if principles represented in early Christian communal living namely, resource sharing, collective welfare, and equitable distribution will inspire culturally resonant and sustainable models of community resilience in security. Using textual analysis, interviews, and field survey, this study intends to develop a contextual communal model applicable in Nigeria urban and rural settings. It is hoped that major findings will educate urban and rural development strategies, faith-based initiatives, agricultural and social policies with the intention to alleviate hunger and overcrowding. Keywords: Communal Living, Acts 4:31-37, population pressure, food insecurity, Nigeria, biblical model.

CP.0125

EFFECT OF TAX DIGITIZATION ON FEDERAL REVENUE GENERATION IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

This study investigates the differential effect of tax digitization on federal revenue generation in Nigeria, comparing the pre-digitalization period (2010–2016) with the post-digitalization era (2017–2024, excluding 2017 as the implementation base year). The broad objective is to evaluate structural shifts in revenue yields from seven major tax heads; Petroleum Profit Tax (PPT), Company Income Tax (CIT), Capital Gains Tax (CGT), Stamp Duty (SD), Value Added Tax (VAT), Education Tax (EDT), and Nigeria Information Technology Development Fund (NITDEF) on total Federal Collected Revenue (FEDREV). An ex-post facto research design was employed using secondary annual data (2010–2024)



sourced from FIRS reports and Central Bank of Nigeria Statistical Bulletins, yielding seven paired observations per period. Paired samples t-tests tested mean differences in revenue components, supplemented by descriptive statistics and correlations via SPSS Version 23. Correlations were weak and insignificant ($p > 0.05$), indicating structural rather than linear shifts. Paired t-tests revealed a significant increase only for SD (mean difference = -74.64 , $t = -2.494$, $p = 0.047$); all others were insignificant (total revenue: $t = -1.589$, $p = 0.163$; PPT: $t = 0.855$, $p = 0.425$; CIT: $t = -0.606$, $p = 0.567$). The study recommendations include strengthening inter-agency digital linkages, expanding e-invoicing mandates, boosting taxpayer literacy campaigns, and institutionalizing monitoring to sustain gains and diversify from oil.

Keywords: Tax digitization, Revenue Collection Nigeria, Paired t-test, Stamp Duty

CP.0126

VALORIZATION OF PALM OIL FRUIT SLUDGE FOR SOIL QUALITY AND PLANT GROWTH IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Palm oil fruit sludge (POFS), a by-product of palm oil processing, is commonly disposed of on surrounding farmlands, yet its effects on soil quality and plant growth remain inadequately documented. This study evaluated the influence of POFS on selected soil physicochemical properties associated with plant growth. A simulated experiment was conducted using POFS applied to soil profiles at 0%, 50%, 100%, and 200% dilutions. Soil samples were collected at 1, 5, and 9 weeks from depths of 0–5 cm, 5–10 cm, and 10–20 cm. Each treatment had nine replicates and was analyzed for pH, moisture content, electrical conductivity (EC), total nitrogen, available phosphorus, organic carbon, organic matter, exchangeable bases (K^+ , Na^+ , Ca^{2+} , Mg^{2+}), total exchangeable acidity, and effective cation exchange capacity. Results showed a marked increase in EC in the undiluted treatment (287–660 $\mu S/cm$), while diluted treatments exhibited decreasing EC down the profile: 50% (223–160 $\mu S/cm$), 100% (189–160 $\mu S/cm$), and 200% (185–80 $\mu S/cm$). Overall EC values were relatively high. The undiluted sludge caused the greatest growth inhibition, indicating potential toxicity at high concentrations. Conversely, the 200% dilution produced the best growth response, suggesting improved soil conditions at lower concentrations. The study concludes that dilution of POFS prior to disposal can enhance soil quality and plant growth, whereas direct application may be harmful. It recommends public awareness for POFS-producing communities and further research on sustainable valorization strategies.

Key words: Palm oil fruit sludge, waste valorization, Soil amendment, Resource recovery, Circular bioeconomy, Environmental sustainability



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CP.0127

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM AS A PANACEA FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY OF RURAL AREAS IN SOUTH EAST STATES OF NIGERIA.

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Abstract: This study examines Community Development program as a panacea for socio Economic Sustainability in Rural Areas of South East States. Fundamentally speaking, South East States Nigeria is facing significant Socio-Economic Challenges including Poverty, Unemployment, inadequate infrastructure and insecurity which has hindered rural development. The objective of this study is to asses the Impact of Community Development Initiatives, Rural livelihood and identify strategies for enhancing sustainability. The study reviewed extant literature and extracted the basic preposition of sustainable livelihood theory in the interrogation of the problematic. The study adopted qualitative research design of the documentary method of data collation and generated it's data using secondary sources. Content analysis is used to analyze the data, the findings indicate that community programs have contributed to improved livelihood, increase asses to basic services, and enhanced community cohesion. However, challenges persist including funding and inadequate supervision, Poor project Management and Limited Community engagement. Therefore, the study concludes that Community Development program can be a viable strategy for promoting socio economic sustainability in rural area of South East States if the implementing will is sustained. **Keywords:** Community, development, socio economic, sustainability, rural areas.

CP.0128

SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF URBAN GREEN SPACE DISTRIBUTION AND ITS IMPACTS ON LIVELIHOOD IN ABUJA, NIGERIA

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Abstract

The study aimed at assessing the spatial analysis of urban green space distribution and its impacts on livelihood in Abuja, Nigeria. Data used were Landsat 8OLI (2024) satellite imagery, geographic



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locational coordinates of existing parks and gardens within the study area, and a field survey (questionnaire). Supervised LULC classification performed identified agricultural land (2650.89sq.km; 65.38%), vegetation (412.71sq.km; 10.18%), rock outcrop (386.92sq.km; 9.55%), built-up (301.89sq.km; 7.45%), bare land (289.31sq.km; 7.18%), and water body (10.93sq.km; 0.27%). Among the identified existing parks and gardens within the study area, 96% were located in Abuja Municipal Area Council, 4% in Bwari. NDVI analysis for the period showed no or very low vegetation (530.65sq.km; 13.09%), moderate vegetation (2470.96 sq.km; 60.98%), and high vegetation (1050.65sq.km; 25.93%). Out of 20, 990 homes identified, at buffer distances of 500m, 1km, and 5km, 1.61%, 4.52%, and 30.56% of the residents accessed green spaces at respective distances, while 98.39%, 95.48%, and 69.44% fall into the inaccessible category. Green spacerelated factors influencing the livelihood of residents within the study area were visit frequency (13,469.017; $p = 0.059$), household size (1,307.081; $p=0.003$), and education level (10,749.273; $p=0.01$). Major recommendations include, Abuja Environmental Protection Board ensuring a mandatory urban tree replacement policy and FHMUD adopting a proximity-based planning model that will ensure functional green spaces are accessible within walkable distance (approximately 800m – 1km) of residential areas.

Keywords: Urbanization, Urban Green Spaces, NDVI, GIS, Buffer Analysis, Geo-spatial and LULC



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CP.0129

Gendered Experiences of Conflict-Related Trauma and Differential Resilience Trajectories among Adolescent Boys and Girls in Northwest Nigeria

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Abstract

Protracted armed conflict in Northwest Nigeria, driven by banditry and farmer-herder violence, has profound psychosocial impacts on adolescents. Gendered nuances in trauma exposure and resilience remain under-explored in this context. This mixed-methods study examined the differential experiences of conflict-related trauma and resilience trajectories among adolescent boys and girls. A concurrent triangulation mixed-methods design was employed. Quantitatively, a cross-sectional survey was administered to 412 adolescents (206 boys, 206 girls) aged 10-19, selected via multi-stage cluster sampling from IDP camps and host communities in Zamfara and Katsina states. Measures included the Child War Trauma Questionnaire (CWTQ), the Child PTSD Symptom Scale (CPSS), and the Child and Youth Resilience Measure (CYRM-28). Qualitatively, 24 in-depth interviews and 8 focus group discussions were conducted, analysed using critical interpretive policy analysis. Boys reported significantly higher exposure to direct violence ($\chi^2=8.64$, $p=.003$), while girls reported higher rates of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) threats ($\chi^2=12.17$, $p<.001$) and trauma-related shame. Mean PTSD scores were higher for girls ($M=28.4$, $SD=7.2$) than boys ($M=25.1$, $SD=6.8$; $t=5.12$, $p<.001$). Resilience scores showed no significant gender difference in overall mean, but factor analysis revealed divergent pathways: boys' resilience correlated with community activism ($\beta = .42$, $p<.001$), whereas girls' correlated with familial and spiritual bonds ($\beta = .38$, $p<.001$). Conflict trauma is gendered, shaping distinct resilience trajectories. Interventions must move beyond gender-neutral approaches to address specific risks (e.g., SGBV for girls, forced recruitment for boys) and leverage gendered strengths in psychosocial programming.

Keywords: Adolescent, Armed Conflict, Gender, PTSD, Resilience, Trauma



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CP.0130

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) Systems for Youth in Conflict Areas: Gaps, Equity, and Policy Implications from Northwest Nigeria

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Abstract

Youth in protracted conflict zones face severe mental health and psychosocial challenges, yet MHPSS systems in these settings are often fragmented and understudied. This mixed-methods study assessed the availability, accessibility, and equity of MHPSS for youth (15-24 years) in Northwest Nigeria, a region severely affected by banditry, kidnapping, and farmer-herder conflicts. A cross-sectional survey was administered to 412 youth across three states (Kaduna, Katsina, Zamfara), complemented by 24 in-depth interviews with youth, caregivers, and 15 key informant interviews with policymakers, health workers, and NGO staff. Quantitative data were analysed using descriptive statistics and chi-square tests, while qualitative data underwent critical interpretive policy analysis. Results revealed critical gaps: only 18.2% of youth with self-reported significant distress accessed any formal MHPSS service. Key barriers included stigma (67.0%), cost (58.3%), and lack of awareness (61.4%). Significant inequities were observed by location (urban vs. rural), gender, and displacement status. Qualitative findings highlighted a disjointed, crisis-driven policy landscape dominated by non-state actors, with minimal government stewardship or youth participation. The study concludes that the MHPSS system in Northwest Nigeria is inadequately resourced, inequitably distributed, and poorly integrated into broader health and social protection frameworks. Urgent policy actions are required to strengthen public-sector leadership, fund community-based interventions, mainstream MHPSS into primary healthcare and education, and actively engage youth in programme design, with particular attention to marginalised subgroups.

Keywords: Conflict, Equity, Mental Health, Policy, Psychosocial Support, Youth



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Consolidation of Power and Democratic Sustainability under Tinubu's Presidency in Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper examines the quest by the Tinubu presidency to consolidate power and its consequences for democratic sustainability in Nigeria. Political actors in Nigeria place a high premium on acquisition of state power to be used in furtherance of a predetermined personal agenda basically defined by a desire not only to leverage state resources, but also to muzzle and suppress the opposition. But a critical mechanism to ensure an effective use of state power is its consolidation. Having emerged on the heels of a bitterly contested election and also given the contested legitimacy of the administration by opponents and a section of the citizenry alike, the Tinubu presidency has spared no effort in a bid to consolidate power. It is evident that virtually all the institutions of the state including the judiciary, the legislature and others, are under the suffocating grip and overlordship of the presidency. The research methodology adopted for this paper is the qualitative method of data collection and analysis. Against the background of the elite theory as the explanatory tool, the paper finds that the consolidation of power by the presidency is a self-centered mechanism to not just maintain Tinubu's dominance of the Nigerian political space in the short term but to serve his long term interest of a seamless re-election for a second term in 2027 and thus, posing a grave danger to democratic sustainability in Nigeria. The paper recommends among others, that constitutional reforms to insulate the institutions of the state from the overbearing influence of the executive should be introduced.

Keywords: consolidation, power, democratic sustainability, Tinubu's presidency, Nigeria.



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NAVIGATING URBAN GROWTH AND SECURITY CHALLENGES: PATHWAYS TO SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

Rapid urbanization has become a defining feature of socioeconomic development in Nigeria, particularly in major cities such as Lagos, Abuja, and Onitsha. While urban growth has contributed to economic expansion, industrial development, and increased commercial activities, it has also generated significant challenges related to security, infrastructure deficits, and environmental sustainability. This study examined the relationship between urban growth, security challenges, and sustainable economic development in Nigeria. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, and a sample of 400 respondents was selected using a multistage sampling technique from selected urban centers. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire, while mean and standard deviation were used for data analysis. The findings revealed that rural–urban migration, employment opportunities, and industrial development are major drivers of urban growth in Nigerian cities. The study also found that rapid urbanization contributes to increasing security challenges such as crime, overcrowding, and weak urban surveillance systems. In addition, the findings indicated that inadequate urban planning and infrastructural deficits negatively affect economic productivity, while environmental problems such as poor waste management, flooding, and pollution are major consequences of uncontrolled urban expansion. The study further revealed that improved security conditions and environmental sustainability significantly promote economic development and investment in urban areas. The study therefore concludes that sustainable urban development in Nigeria requires integrated policies that combine effective urban planning, improved infrastructure, strengthened security systems, environmental protection, and community participation. The study recommends stronger urban planning policies, increased investment in infrastructure, improved waste management systems, community-based security strategies, and collaborative urban governance to promote resilient and sustainable cities in Nigeria.

Keywords: Urban growth, security challenges, sustainable development, urban planning, economic development, Nigeria.



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THE INFLUENCE OF CHILD ABUSE ON THE PRIMARY SCHOOL PUPIL ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT IN YAKURR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA CROSS RIVER STATE NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

This study was designed to investigate the influence of child abuse and the primary school pupils' academic achievement in Yakurr Local Government Area of Cross River State. Four hypotheses were formulated to guide the study. Data were collected from both primary and secondary sources via questionnaire and personal oral interview. The data were analysed with the use of chi-square goodness of fit test as a statistical tool. The result of the study showed that child abuse be it; physical abuse, sexual abuse, and/or emotional abuse creates negative influence in the primary school pupils' academic achievement. The result of the analysis revealed that child physical, sexual and emotional abuse were statistically related to students' academic achievement. Base on the findings recommendations were made on the need to affectionately and intensified campaign for awareness creation on the menace of child abuse the future of child, family and society.

Key words: Child Abuse, Primary Pupil, Academic Achievement, Yakurr LGA.